THE

FYERYTHING GERMAR BOOK



Edward Swick, M.A.

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Dear Reader,

Danke schön! Thanks for choosing *The Everything*® *German Phrase Book* as your vehicle for learning or brushing up on your German. I think you're going to find it easy to use and the perfect companion for your journey through the German-speaking world.

My long-held interest in German is no mystery. Some in my family came from Germany, so I had the advantage of hearing the language from childhood. When I began my formal study of German, I realized my interest in it was the fundamental part of my future profession, and I ended up in graduate school in Hamburg. That marvelous city became my second home and my base for adventures into other areas of Germany. After I became a teacher of German in the United States, I never lost the need to travel back to my second home and became acquainted with every region of Germany, Austria, and Switzerland.

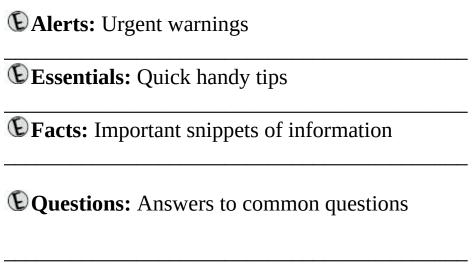
My hope is that this book will help to guide you in discovering the wonderful things and friendly people that the German-speaking countries of Europe have to offer. You're going to be surprised how many smiles you'll earn when you approach a shopkeeper or passerby with one of your German phrases.

Have fun learning. Viel Spaß!

Edward Swick

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THE EVERYTHING® GERMAN PHRASE BOOK

A quick refresher for any situation

Edward Swick, M.A.



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- 4. My name is . . . *Ich heiße* . . . (eech HICE eh)
- 5. Where is . . . ? *Wo ist* . . . ? (voe ist)
- 6. How much does it cost? Wie viel kostet es? (vee feel KAWS tet ess)
- 7. I have . . . *Ich habe* . . . (eech HAH beh)
- 8. I don't have any . . . *Ich habe kein* . . . (eech HAH beh kine)
- 9. I need . . . Ich brauche . . . (eech BROWCH eh)
- 10. I would like . . . Ich möchte . . . (eech MERCH teh)



Introduction

It's never too late to learn a new language. But there is one prerequisite, which apparently you have, because you're reading this book: You need interest in the subject! Only you know exactly why you're interested in German. Perhaps a relative came from Germany years ago and you want to visit the site of your family's origins. Or maybe you just want to travel for fun or business and be able to communicate with the natives. It doesn't really matter what your reason is. What matters is that you have the interest, and that's the initial key to success.

Being able to communicate in German will open doors for you that most non-German-speaking travelers never even know exist. You can experience the native culture because culture and language are interrelated. Knowing what the street signs and advertisements mean, being able to read the headlines of a newspaper, understanding what the butcher is recommending to the customer next to you—these are things that only a German-speaking traveler can do. And *The Everything* **German Phrase Book* can provide you with the phrases and vocabulary that will give you the basic skills to do just that.

Naturally, just carrying this book around with you won't do the trick. You have to study the phrases and practice them. And remember that language—whether German, English, Russian, or Japanese—is first and foremost a spoken entity. You have to speak. You have to practice your phrases out loud. Just thinking them or reading them to yourself won't do. Languages are spoken.

German is used in other countries besides Germany. It is the official language of Austria, and it is a primary language of Switzerland and Liechtenstein. It certainly is no surprise that there are large Germanspeaking communities in the United States and Canada. Immigration from the German-speaking world in the last two centuries occurred on a large scale, so many North Americans speak or understand German. Since German is used in different regions, there are regional differences of pronunciation and vocabulary usage. For example, in English, someone in the south of the United States might say "skillet" while someone in the north might use the phrase "frying pan." In some English-speaking regions, you say "I'll wait for you." In other regions, you say, "I'll wait on you." Variations like this also occur in the German language. However, there is a standard German language that is generally accepted in all German-speaking regions, and that is the language used in *The Everything® German Phrase Book*.

Recently, the experts on the German language revised the rules for German spelling. Don't worry. That won't cause you a problem, because German spelling is for the most part phonetic. What the experts did was standardize a few letter combinations that differed depending upon the region in which they were used and depending upon the generation of the person who used them. For example, the German letter \mathcal{B} is sometimes replaced by ss, because they have the same pronunciation. But some people preferred \mathcal{B} and others preferred ss. So now there's a rule: If the vowel sound that precedes these letters is long, use ss. If it's short, use ss. Therefore, the word ss (vice ss [white]) is spelled with ss, because the vowel is long. The word ss (duss [that]) is spelled with ss, because the vowel is short.

The three main sections of *The Everything*® *German Phrase Book* are the lessons, the phrases, and the appendices. Naturally, you should start with the lessons, which provide you with the basics of grammar and pronunciation as well as practical phrases. Chapter 1 introduces you to the German language and how it is both similar to and different

from English. Chapter 2 provides you with the fundamentals of German grammar and structure. With a careful reading of these two chapters, you will have a basic understanding of German that will help to guide you through the other chapters.

Chapters 3 through 14 provide you with practical German phrases for a variety of situations. Each phrase is accompanied by its English equivalent translation (not all phrases can be translated word for word) and by the approximate English pronunciation of the German phrase. When there is no equivalent English pronunciation of a German sound, the English sound closest to it is provided. An explanation of this is found in Chapter 1.

There are two appendices at the end of the book: a German/English dictionary and an English/German dictionary. These will come in handy when you need the translation of a specific word.

The Everything® German Phrase Book is a handy vehicle for learning German. It not only provides you with the most important grammatical functions of the language and a simple guide to German pronunciation, it also offers practical phrases for travel, shopping, dining, and business. With that said, it's time to begin.

Good luck! Viel Glück!

Acknowledgments

With much gratitude to Stefan Feyen for all his help and suggestions.



Chapter 1 Introduction to German

German is one of the Germanic languages of Europe and a close relative to English. German and English are brother and sister languages that were separated by time and geography during the migrations of the Anglo-Saxons. This means you can find many similarities of vocabulary and structure in the two languages. That's important: It makes learning German just a little bit easier. Some important facts about German will be introduced here, which will give you a basis for understanding the nature of the German language and what it will entail to learn to use it effectively.

Reading German

Just like English, German uses the twenty-six-letter alphabet designed by the Romans. Although most of the letters are the same visually, some have a distinctly unique pronunciation in German. Learning the German sounds of the alphabet is not a difficult task and will allow you to read words with ease.

EFact

In addition to the letters that are identical in both German and English, there are four letters that occur in German that do not in English. Three require the addition of an umlaut over a vowel: \ddot{a} , \ddot{o} , and \ddot{u} . The fourth letter is a special compound of s and z and looks like this in the

modern language: B.

Once you are familiar with the characteristics of German pronunciation, you will find that you can pronounce nearly all words upon seeing them for the first time, because German is, for the most part, a phonetic language. Any variances from standard pronunciation will be pointed out and explained. In the Pronunciation Key you will find examples of how to pronounce individual letters, letter combinations, and special letters. comparable The English pronunciation of the letters and letter combinations is only a guide. To be absolutely precise about pronunciation, ask a German-speaking friend to say the sounds for you. However, the key will provide you with a close facsimile of German that will be understood by any German speaker.

PRONOUNCIATION KEY

German	English Representation Letter(s)	Comparable English Pronunciation
A	a	"a" in father
Ä	ay	"ai" in pain
AA	a	"a" in father
AI	i	"i" in like
AH	a	"a" in father
AU	0W	"ow" in how
ÄU	oy	"oy" in boy
B	b	"b" in baby
C	ts	"ts" in its

•••	
CH	"ch" in Scottish loch
CK k	"ck" in sick
D d	"d" in dad
DT t	
E ay	
EH ay	
EIi	
••	
EU oy	"oy" in boy
F f f	
G g	
H h	"h" in how
I ee	"ee" in sleep
IE ee	"ee" in sleep
J y	"y" in yolk
K k	"k" in kick
L l	"l" in lull
M m	"m" in mom
• •	

N n	"n" in nun
O o	"o" in open
OH	"o" in open
00	"o" in open
Ö er	"e" in her
P p	"p" in pup
PFpf	"pf" in carp food
PH f	"ph" in photo
QU kv	"kv" in sick vet
R r	"r" in red (guttural)
ER er	"er" in father (British)
S z	"z" in zoo
S s	(final) "s" in kiss
SS s	"ss" in kiss
ßss	"ss" in kiss
SCHsh	"sh" in shush
T _t	"t" in tot
TSCH ch	"ch" in church

TZ	ts	"ts" in its
U	00	"oo" in moon
UH	· 00	"oo" in moon
Ü	(ue)	("oo" while saying "ee")
V	f	"f" in fife
	v	"v" in very
W	V	"v" in very
X	X	"x" six
	(ue)	("oo" while saying "ee")
Z	ts	"ts" in its

Essential

Certain consonants that end a word and sometimes a syllable become voiceless. When a consonant is voiced there is resonation in the throat (b, g, z, and so on). When it is voiceless, there is no resonation in the throat. The German voiced consonants are d, g, w, and z. Their voiceless counterparts are p, t, k, f, and s.

Vowels

Pronouncing German vowels typically does not come easy to people who are used to speaking English. A few simple rules and some practice will make it easier.

Umlaut Vowels

Only three vowels can add an umlaut: a, o, and u. The umlaut is a signal that the sound of the vowel has been altered. In the case of a ("a" in father), the vowel \ddot{a} is pronounced similar to the German letter e ("ai" in pain). When o adds an umlaut, it signals a new sound that does not exist entirely in English. The vowel \ddot{o} is much like the e in the English word her. In making this sound, omit the h and the r and retain the sound of the vowel e. When you add an umlaut to u, you have a sound that does not occur in English. The vowel sound \ddot{u} can be produced by pursing the lips to say the English sound oo (as in moon) but simultaneously pronouncing the English sound ee (as in seen).

Practice saying the following pairs of words.

Bar Bär schon schön fuhr für

Note: Because there is no English equivalent of the sounds \ddot{o} and \ddot{u} , they will be represented in the chapters that follow by "er" and "ue" when the phonetic pronunciation is shown. In addition, the stressed syllable in a word will appear in capital letters: *Vater* (FAH tuh).

Short and Long Vowels

The vowels can be pronounced as either "short" vowels or "long" vowels. Short vowels tend to precede a double consonant, and long vowels tend to precede a single consonant. Look at the following examples and their pronunciation.

Short Vowels Long Vowels

Gasse ("a" in what)Gas ("a" in father)fällen ("e" in get)Käse ("ai" in pain)Kette ("e" in get)geben ("ai" in pain)Ross ("o" in toss)los ("o" in open)können ("er" short e in her)schön ("er long e in her)

```
Butter ("oo" in look) tun ("oo" in moon)

müssen ("eu" short oo with e-sound) spülen ("eu" long oo with e-sound)
```

Consonants

German uses pronunciations and consonant combinations that are unfamiliar to native English speakers.

The Consonant Combination Ch

This consonant combination is often imitated by English speakers by the sounds k or sh. But it is really neither of those. To form the German ch, pronounce the sound k but open the throat slightly to permit a raspy rush of air to be exhaled. This requires considerable practice for English speakers—except for the Scottish, who have a similar sound in Scottish words such as loch, which means lake.

Practice saying the following words.

ich

ach

hoch

such

The Letter R

The German letter r is pronounced in two different ways, depending upon the geographical region. The German language is used not only in Germany, but also in Austria, Switzerland, and Liechtenstein. In some areas, particularly in the south, the sound r is a rolled r as heard in Italian or Russian. This sound is made by "flapping" a d on the palate of the mouth with the tongue.

The second r is often more difficult for English speakers. This sound is made at the back of the throat where the German ch sound is made. Pronounce the ch sound and hold the final aspiration (a raspy rush of exhaled air). The point where that sound is made is where the

German r is made. Without moving the jaw, change the sound ch to r by saying "ra." This can be done by slowly saying "ach ra." To become proficient using this sound will require regular practice, but in time you will find that you are using both the ch and the German r comfortably.

Many German words end in *er*. This combination of letters is similar to the final *er* in an English word as it is pronounced in Britain, for example, "father" is pronounced more like *fath-uh*. This British *er* is similar to the German final *er*.

Practice saying the following words.

rot Ring dort Karl Mutter Bruder

The Letter Z

English has the sound of the German *z* at the end of words or syllables, but in English it is most often written as *ts* or *tz*. In German the final *z* is pronounced in the same way. The German word for "felt" is *Filz* and is pronounced "filts." This sound can also occur in the middle of a word, for example: *heizen*, pronounced "hytsen," which means "to heat." Unlike English, German also uses this sound to begin words. For example, *Zelt* is pronounced "tselt" and means "tent." The combination *tz* also exists in German, but it is found only at the end of words or between syllables, for example: *Fritz*, a name, and *blitzen*, "to flash lightning."

Practice saying the following words.

Zeit Zoo Harz Hitze

The Letters Sp and St

The letter combinations *sp* and *st* have a unique pronunciation,

especially when they begin a word or syllable. They are pronounced as if they begin with *sh*. Therefore, *Sport* is pronounced as "shport." *Stein* is pronounced as "shtine."

Practice saying the following words.

Spende sprich
Stil Stadt

German Dialects

Just like English, German has regional differences not only of pronunciation but also of vocabulary. In English, for example, whether you will say "corn on the cob" or "roasting ears" depends upon where you live. The same occurs in German vocabulary as well as in pronunciation. In the north of Germany near Hamburg, for example, it is common to hear the letter combinations *sp* and *st* pronounced differently from the rest of Germany: The *sh* sound is not used, therefore, *Sport* is pronounced "sport" and *Stein* is pronounced "stine."

Contractions

German contractions occur when combining a preposition and a definite article. However, an apostrophe is not used in contractions, for example, *in das* (in the) becomes *ins*, *zu der* (to the) becomes *zur*, and *von dem* (from the) becomes *vom*.

COMMON CONTRACTIONS

an das	ans	at the, or to the
an dem	am	at the
auf das	aufs	on the
in dem	im	in the
zu dem	zum	to the
bei dem	beim	by the
für das	fürs	for the

um das..... around the

Apostrophes are used in German to show that a letter has been left out of a word. A common expression that illustrates this is *wie geht's*, which asks "how are you?" In this expression the letter *e* has been dropped from the word *es* and replaced by an apostrophe.

Capitalization

German and English differ somewhat in how they capitalize nouns and adjectives. In German, all nouns are capitalized whether they are proper or common. The adjectives of proper nouns are not capitalized unless they are in an official name or title. Let's look at some examples:

Common Noun English

Land country
Schwester sister
Haus house

Proper Noun Adjective English

Amerikaamerikanisch America/AmericanDeutschlanddeutschGermany/GermanEnglandenglischEngland/English

Cognates

Cognates are words that are identical in both German and English (and often in other languages). Sometimes they are identical except for a letter change that is characteristic of the language. For example, *korrekt* is the German version of correct and uses the letter *k* where in English a *c* is used. If the German used *c*, the word would be pronounced radically differently. Look at the following list of cognates and take note of the German words that have a change of a letter to conform to German pronunciation.

Noun Adjective

Automobil abstrakt

Akzent aktiv

Artist blind

Baby effektiv

Chance fair

Diplomat innovativ

Elefant historisch

Hardware kommunistisch

Kapitalist kritisch

Konferenz lyrisch

Manager mechanisch

Name national

Optimist negativ

Party offensiv

Pessimist politisch

Pilot positiv

Präsident relativ

Problem rhythmisch

Professor romantisch

Restaurant solid

Service sozialistisch

Statistik strikt

System total

Can you guess the English meaning of the following words?

Familie Gitarre

Natur perfekt

attraktiv nervös

Kaffee populär

Patterns of Cognates

Certain cognates occur in groups that conform to patterns. Two large groups of such English words are nouns that end in *-ion* and *-y*. Another large category is a group of English adjectives that end in *-ic*

or *—ical*. In German, the endings for these cognates are *—ion*, *—ie*, and *—isch*.

Nouns Ending in –ion	Nouns Ending in –ie	Adjectives Ending in –isch
Position	Philosophie	philosophisch
Situation	Psychologie	psychologisch
Spekulation	Therapie	therapeutisch
Tradition	Melodie	melodisch
Aversion	Astronomie	astronomisch
Dekoration	Harmonie	harmonisch
Formation	Anatomie	anatomisch
Information	Psychiatrie	psychiatrisch
Inspektion	Kolonie	bibliographisch
Koalition	Fotografie	fotografisch
Konstitution	Epidemie	epidemisch
Reservation	Biologie	biologisch
Revolution	Geographie	geographisch
Ventilation	Geologie	geologisch

© Question?

Vibration

How do I know whether I'm pronouncing German words correctly?

archäologisch

By using this guide, you can pronounce German words in such a way that German speakers will understand you. To develop a good accent, you should take a class, purchase some audio tools, or work with a native speaker.

Words Common to German and English

Archäologie

Since German and English are languages in the same Germanic group, they have many words in common. Some are almost identical and have an identical meaning in both languages. Others have a slight spelling difference, and still others are used for completely different meanings in the two languages and often are similar only in the smallest of degrees. Let's look at some examples.

PEOPLE

German Comparable English Modern English

BruderbrotherbrotherGärtnergardenergardenerKnabeknaveboy, lad

Mann man, husband

MuttermothermotherOnkeluncleuncleSchwester sistersisterSohnson

Tochter daughter daughter Vater father father

ANIMALS

German Comparable English Modern English

Affe ape ape, monkey

Frosch frog frog Kalb calf calf Kuh cow cow Lamm lamb lamb Maus mouse mouse Schaf sheep sheep

Schwein swine swine, pig

Spinne spinner spider
Ratte rat rat

Tier deer animal

COLORS

German Modern English

blau blue

braungraugraygrüngreenrotredweißwhite

MISCELL ANEOUS

German Modern English

alt old Arm arm beginn begin bei by Brot bread Feld field fett fat Finger finger fresh frisch Fuß foot Grab grave gut good halt hold

Haus house

hard

ist is

hart

jung youngkalt coldkomm comemach makeMilch milkMond moonsing sing

Sonne sun wann when

warm warmWetter weatherWolle wool



Chapter 2 German Grammar Basics

This book provides ready-to-use lists of vocabulary and phrases for every situation. But still it's important to know why you're saying something in a specific way, so you can reuse a phrase in a new form that conforms to a new situation. This chapter is an introduction to the basics of German grammar. Grammatical structures will be explained and examples provided to illustrate how those structures function. When you finish these mini-lessons, you will have the basic skills for saying things in German with accuracy.

Names and Nouns

Just like English names, German names tend to refer to either males or females. As time goes by, some names are used less and less frequently because they are considered old-fashioned. At other times, new names become popular because they are the latest fad. But all in all, there are certain German names that are traditional and retain their popularity for long periods of time. Let's look at some traditional male German names.

Friedrich Helmut Hermann Johann Karl Reinhardt

Wolfgang

Here are some traditional names for females.

Charlotte Gretchen Helga Ingrid Klara Luise

Marianne

Some names for men and women come from foreign sources and are often in fashion for just a short time. For example:

Boris Jens Sabine Sonja

Surnames

When using a person's surname, you should precede it by the title *Herr* (Mr.) for a man and *Frau* (Mrs., Ms.) for a woman.

Herr Schneider Herr Braun Frau Benz Frau Keller

PFact

The title *Fräulein* (Miss) was used quite commonly in the past to refer to a single woman. But just as the women's movement created cultural changes in the English-speaking world, so too did those changes occur in Germany. It is now taboo to use *Fräulein*. All women are addressed by Frau.

Professional titles are used much the same in German as in English. They do not usually identify the gender of the person addressed.

Professor Schmidt Doktor Brenner

When speaking to a professional, the titles *Herr* and *Frau* are used when the last name is omitted and the gender of the person is identified.

Herr Professor Frau Professor Frau Doktor Herr Lehrer (teacher)

Nouns and Gender

Nouns are words that represent a person, an object, or even an idea or concept. Boy, pencil, and education are examples of nouns. In English, the gender of a noun is masculine if it refers to males, feminine if it refers to females, and neuter if it refers to inanimate objects. German is somewhat different. Many nouns that refer to males and females are masculine and feminine respectively. But many other nouns that refer to inanimate objects are masculine or feminine, and still other nouns that refer to living people are neuter. For example, *Mann* (man) and *Stuhl* (chair) are masculine. *Frau* (woman) and *Lampe* (lamp) are feminine. *Kind* (child) and *Haus* (house) are neuter.

It is important to know the gender of nouns. Gender determines how articles and adjectives are used with those nouns. It is wise to try to memorize the gender of a noun as you learn it. However, if you make a mistake and use the wrong gender, German speakers will still understand you and it won't be considered a major blunder.

It is often the form of a noun that determines its gender. Certain endings tend to signal a specific gender. For example, nouns that end in *-el*, *-en*, and *-er* tend to be masculine.

Onkel......uncleMantel.....overcoatWagen.....carBrunnen....well, fountainLehrer....teacherKeller....basement, cellar

Nouns that end in *–ung*, *–heit*, *–keit*, *–in*, and *–ie* are feminine.

Zeitung......newspaper
Gesundheit.....health
Einsamkeit....loneliness
Lehrerin....(female) teacher
Industrie.....industry

Many that end in -e are also feminine.

Nouns that end in *–chen* and *–lein* are diminutives and are neuter.

Mädchen... girl *Vöglein...* little bird

Sometimes a noun can have two genders. In such cases, the noun usually has two different meanings. For example, the masculine form of *See* means "lake." When it's feminine it means "sea."

The Art of Articles

There are two kinds of articles in German: definite articles and indefinite articles. Definite articles identify a specific noun or group of nouns (the boy, the cars). Indefinite articles identify a noun or group of nouns in general (a boy, cars). German articles must agree with the noun in gender and number.

Definite Articles

The German definite article has three basic forms in the singular and one basic form in the plural, all having the meaning "the":

```
der....masculine/singular...der Mann (the man)
die....feminine/singular....die Frau (the woman)
das....neuter/singular....das Kind (the child)
die....plural.....die Kinder (the children)
```

©Alert!

Don't confuse the singular feminine article *die* with the plural article *die*. When nouns become plural, their definite article is *die*, no matter what gender they were in the singular. The following singular nouns

der Mann, die Lampe and das Haus become *die Männer*, *die Lampen*, and *die Häuser* in the plural.

Indefinite Articles

The German indefinite articles correspond to the English articles "a" and "an" and are also used for the number "one." There are two forms of the German indefinite article, and, like English, the indefinite form of the plural is a plural noun standing alone without any article.

```
ein.... masculine/singular....ein Mann (a man)neuter/singular.....ein Kind (a child)eine... feminine/singular....eine Frau (a woman)plural.....Kinder (children)
```

The indefinite article is also used to enumerate one of something: *Ich habe ein Buch und zwei Hefte*. (I have one book and two notebooks.) When referring to someone's profession with verbs like *sein* (to be) and *werden* (to become), unlike English, no article is required: *Ich bin Professor*. (I am a professor.)

Declensions

When nouns are used as the subject of a sentence, they are said to be in the nominative case. The nominative definite and indefinite articles are those illustrated in the previous section. However, the articles sometimes change depending upon how a noun is used in a sentence. For example, if a masculine noun is used as a direct object in a sentence, it is in the accusative case and requires a change of the article: *Ich kenne den Mann*. (I know the man.) As direct objects, feminine, neuter, and plural articles require no changes.

Certain prepositions and other functions cause other changes. These changes are described as the dative case and the genitive case. These changes of the articles are called declensions. Let's look at the declension of the definite articles.

Masculine Feminine

nominative der Garte die Lampe den Garten accusative die Lampe dative dem Garten der Lampe des Gartens der Lampe genitive Neuter **Plural** das Haus nominative die Lampen das Haus accusative die Lampen dem Haus dative den Lampen des Hauses genitive der Lampen

The indefinite articles follow a similar pattern.

Masculine Feminine

nominative ein Garten eine Lampe accusative einen Garten eine Lampe dative einem Garten einer Lampe genitive eines Gartens einer Lampe

NeuterPluralnominative ein HausLampenaccusativeein HausLampendativeeinem HausLampengenitiveeines HausesLampen

Accusative Case

Articles change to their accusative case form when the noun is a direct object. Ask "whom" or "what" of the verb in a sentence to identify the direct object. For example: "They kiss the girl." Ask, "Whom do they kiss?" The answer is "the girl"—the direct object. In German, the noun that is the direct object must appear in the accusative case:

Masculine: *Sie küssen den Mann.* (They kiss the man.)

Feminine: *Sie küssen die Frau.* (They kiss the woman.)

Neuter: *Sie küssen das Mädchen.* (They kiss the girl.)

Plural: *Sie küssen die Frauen.* (They kiss the women.)

Some prepositions signal that the noun following them must be in the accusative case. These include *durch* (through) *für* (for), *gegen* (against), *ohne* (without), and *um* (around).

Masculine: *Er arbeitet für den Mann.* (He works for the man.)

Feminine: *Er arbeitet für die Lehrerin.* (He works for the teacher.)

Neuter: Er arbeitet für das Mädchen. (He works for the girl.)

Plural: *Er arbeitet für die Schwestern.* (He works for the sisters.)

Dative Case

The dative case is used to identify the indirect object in a sentence. The indirect object is identified by asking "to whom" or "for whom" of the verb in the sentence. For example: "I give the girl red roses." Ask, "To whom do I give red roses?" The answer is "the girl"—the indirect object. In German, the indirect object must be in the dative case:

Masculine: *Ich gebe dem Mann rote Rosen.* (I give the man red roses.)

Feminine: *Ich gebe der Lehrerin rote Rosen.* (I give the teacher red roses.)

Neuter: *Ich gebe dem Mädchen rote Rosen.* (I give the girl red roses.)

Plural: *Ich gebe den Mädchen rote Rosen.* (I give the girls red roses.)

Some prepositions are signals that the noun that follows them must be in the dative case. Some of these are *aus* (out [of]), *bei* (by, at), *mit* (with), *nach* (after), *seit* (since), *von* (from, of), and *zu* (to).

Masculine: *Ich spreche mit dem Lehrer.* (I speak with the teacher.)

Feminine: *Ich spreche mit der Mutter.* (I speak with the mother.)

Neuter: *Ich spreche mit dem Kind.* (I speak with the child.)

Plural: *Ich spreche mit den Lehrerinnen.* (I speak with the teachers.)

Genitive Case

The genitive case is used to show possession. In English, this is achieved by an apostrophe plus the letter "s" or with the preposition "of" (the man's book/the roar of the lion). In German, the genitive case replaces both forms of English possession.

Masculine: *Wo ist das Buch des Mannes?* (Where is the man's book?)

Feminine: *Wo ist das Buch der Lehrerin?* (Where is the teacher's book?)

Neuter: *Wo ist das Buch des Kindes?* (Where is the child's book?)

Plural: *Wo ist das Buch der Kinder?* (Where is the children's book?)

Some prepositions are signals that the nouns that follow them must be in the genitive case. Two of these are *während* (during) and *wegen* (because of). In a sentence, they are used like this:

Masculine: *Wo warst du während des Winters?* (Where were you during the winter?)

Feminine: *Wo warst du während der Woche?* (Where were you during the week?)

Neuter: *Wegen des Gewitters bleibe ich zu Hause.* (Because of the storm I stay home.)

Plural: *Wegen der Probleme bleibe ich zu Hause.* (Because of the problems I stay home.)

The indefinite articles function in the four cases in the same way as the definite articles. For example:

Sie küssen einen Mann. (They kiss a man.)

Wir arbeiten für eine Lehrerin. (We work for a teacher.)

Sie sprechen mit einem Kind. (They speak with a child.)

Das ist das Auto eines Lehrers. (That's a teacher's car.)

Although the use of German articles is quite different from English, you will discover with time and practice that these declensions will

fall into place for you. Be patient. There is no need to absorb all these endings immediately, don't be afraid to experiment with them. And if you use the wrong case, German speakers will still understand you.

Verbs Perform the Action for You

A verb is the word that describes the action in a sentence. It can describe something that happens (I eat/we learn), movement to a place (he runs/she flies), or a state of being (they are sick/I become tired). German verbs have to be conjugated, meaning they require specific endings depending upon what subject is using them. This occurs in English, too, primarily in the present tense. For example, you say "I see" but "he sees." The third person singular in English requires an –s ending on most verbs. The verb "to be" has an even more complicated conjugation: I am, you are, he is, we are, they are. In the other tenses, English verbs tend not to have conjugational endings. In the past tense, all the persons have the same form: I had/he had, we spoke/he spoke. But the verb "to be" is an exception: I was, you were, he was, we were, they were.

German also has conjugational endings, but unlike English, these endings are required for all persons and in all tenses. The basic form of a verb is the infinitive. English infinitives begin with particle word "to," for example: to come, to sing, to have, to bring. In German, many infinitives end in —en, for example: kommen, singen, haben, bringen. Some infinitives end in —n: sein (to be), tun (to do).

In order to conjugate a German verb, you have to drop the infinitive ending (-*n* or -*en*) and add the appropriate endings. Those endings are determined by the number, person, voice, mood, and tense of the verb in a sentence. At first glance, you may feel that German conjugations are quite complicated, but you will discover that the conjugations follow very consistent patterns.

Number, Person, Subject Pronouns

In order to conjugate verbs, you need to be acquainted with the subject pronouns. Number refers to singular or plural. Person is defined as first person, second person, and third person. Therefore, subject pronouns are described as first person singular (I) and plural (we), second person singular and plural (you), and third person singular (he, she, it) and plural (they). The German subject pronouns are:

	Singular	Plural
1 st person	ich (I)	wir (we)
2 nd person	du (you)	ihr (you) / Sie (you)
3 rd person	er (he, it)	sie (they)
	sie (she, it)	
	es (it)	

Essential

There are three words that mean "you" in German: *du*, *ihr*, and *Sie*. The pronoun du is singular and informal. Use it when speaking to children, family members, and friends. Its plural form is *ihr*. The pronoun *Sie* should be used when speaking on a formal basis to one person or to a group.

The verbs *duzen* and *siezen* are used when describing the kind of relationship you have with another person. *Wir duzen einander*. (Informal relationship: We say *du* to one another.) *Wir siezen einander*. (Formal relationship: We say *Sie* to one another.)

Replacing Nouns with Pronouns

When you replace a noun with a subject pronoun, the pronoun must be of the same gender and number as the noun it replaces. But remember that even inanimate nouns can be masculine or feminine, and some animates can be neuter, especially when they are diminutives (*das Mädchen*, *das Vöglein*). Choose the pronoun that

replaces a noun carefully; inanimate nouns are replaced by "it" in English, but not necessarily in German.

Noun	Pronoun Replacement	English Translation
der Onkel (uncle)	er	he
das Land (country)	es	it
die Kinder (children)	sie	they
die Häuser (houses)	sie	they
der Stuhl (chair)	er	it
die Tante (aunt)	sie	she
die Kreide (chalk)	sie	it
das Kind (child)	es	he / she

All plural nouns, whether animate or inanimate, are replaced by *sie* (they).

```
Wo ist der Stuhl? Wo ist er?

(Where is the chair? Where is it?)

Wo ist Tante Luise? Wo ist sie?

(Where is Aunt Luise? Where is she?)

Wo ist das Buch? Wo ist es?

(Where is the book? Where is it?)
```

Many English sentences begin with the word "it" when "it" is not the replacement of a specific noun. In that kind of usage, "it" is called an impersonal pronoun. The German pronoun *es* functions in the same way.

```
Es ist kalt. (It's cold.)
Es wird spät. (It's getting late.)
```

Endings Make the Difference

The conjugation of German verbs is a bit more complicated than the conjugation of English verbs. You'll notice that similar endings are used in all the conjugations. That's helpful; it means you can apply the

same endings to new verbs as they come along. Let's look at the present tense of some frequently used verbs: *kommen*, *singen*, *sein*, and *haben*.

kommen (to come)

```
ich komme (I come) wir kommen (we come) du kommst (you come) ihr kommt (you come) er kommt (he comes) Sie kommen (you come) sie kommt (she comes) sie kommen (they come) es kommt (it comes)
```

singen (to sing)

```
ich singe (I sing) wir singen (we sing)
du singst (you sing) ihr singt (you sing)
er singt (he sings) Sie singen (you sing)
sie singt (she sings) sie singen (they sing)
es singt (it sings)
```

sein (to be)

```
ich bin (I am) wir sind (we are)
du bist (you are) ihr seid (you are)
er ist (he is) Sie sind (you are)
sie ist (she is) sie sind (they are)
es ist (it is)
```

haben (to have)

```
ich habe (I have) wir haben (we have)
du hast (you have) ihr habt (you have)
er hat (he has) Sie haben (you have)
sie hat (she has) sie haben (they have)
es hat (it has)
```

There are three pronouns that are spelled alike. One is the third person singular pronoun *sie* that means "she" or "it." Since it is

singular, the verb that accompanies it will have a third person singular ending: *Sie ist. Sie singt.* (She is. She sings.) Another *sie* is the third person plural pronoun that means "they." Since it is plural, the verb that accompanies it will have a third person plural ending: *Sie sind. Sie singen.* (They are. They sing.) The third *Sie* means formal "you" and is also used with a plural verb ending. It is distinguished from *sie* (they) by context. For example: *Herr Braun, sind Sie krank?* (Mr. Braun, are you sick?) *Wo sind die Mädchen? Sind sie krank?* (Where are the girls? Are they sick?) Another difference is that *Sie* (you) is always capitalized.

In Good Voice

Voice in German refers to the active voice and the passive voice. The active voice describes an action that is performed by the subject of the sentence, often on a direct object: John kisses Mary. The passive voice places the subject in a passive position in the sentence and makes the direct object the subject: Mary is kissed by John. Although some argue that using the passive voice in English is poor style, it is a high-frequency structure in German.

Getting in the Mood

Mood in German refers to the indicative mood, the imperative, and the subjunctive mood.

- The indicative mood is the most common way of making a statement. *Herr Braun ist krank*. (Mr. Braun is sick.)
- The imperative is a command. *Sprechen Sie Deutsch!* (Speak German.)
- The subjunctive mood describes a conditional idea or one that shows a cause and an effect. *Wenn er nur hier wäre*. (If only he were here.) *Wenn er hier wäre*, *würde ich mit ihm tanzen*. (If he were here, I'd dance with him.)

Tenses

The main tenses covered in this book are the present, past, and future tenses. They are formed much like English tenses. You have previously encountered some present tense examples with *kommen*, *singen*, *sein*, and *haben*.

The regular past tense in English ends in —ed. The German regular past tense ends in —te. For example: *Ich fragte ihn*. (I asked him.)

The German future tense is formed by the conjugation of *werden* plus an infinitive. For example: *Die Kinder werden ihn fragen*. (The children will ask him.)

Adjectives

An adjective is a word that modifies a noun or a pronoun. Just like English, German has two ways of using an adjective. Many adjectives follow a linking verb like "to be" or "to become" and are called predicate adjectives. *Frau Benz ist krank*. (Mrs. Benz is sick.) *Es wird kalt*. (It's getting cold.) Other adjectives can be placed before the noun. *Wo ist der kranke Mann*? (Where is the sick man?) Adjectives that are not predicate adjectives require endings. Adjectives of this type are:

- Possessive adjectives: mein, meine (my), dein, deine (singular informal your), sein, seine (his, its), ihr, ihre (her), unser, unsere (our), euer, eure (plural informal your), Ihr, Ihre (formal your), and ihr, ihre (their)
- Demonstrative adjectives: *dieser*, *diese* (this, these) and *jener*, *jene* (that, those)
- Interrogative adjectives: *welcher*, *welche* (which)

Der-words

This category of adjectives is named *der*-words because the adjective functions like the definite article, meaning that the gender of

the noun is identified in the *der*-word. Some of the *der*-words are *dieser* (this), *jener* (that), and *jeder* (each). Note that *jeder* is only used in the singular. When these adjectives modify a noun, they show the gender or plural number of the noun by their ending.

Masculine: *der Mann, dieser Mann, jener Mann, jeder Mann* (the, this, that, each man)

Feminine: *die Frau, diese Frau, jene Frau, jede Frau* (the, this, that, each woman)

Neuter: *das Haus, dieses Haus, jenes Haus, jedes Haus* (the, this, that, each house)

Plural: *die Kinder, diese Kinder, jene Kinder* (the, these, those children)

Ein-words

This category of adjectives is named *ein*-words because the adjective functions like the indefinite article, meaning that an ending is required only for the feminine and the plural. The *ein*-words are the possessive adjectives and *kein* (no, not any).

Masculine: *ein Mann, dein Mann, ihr Mann, kein Mann* (a, your, her, no husband)

Feminine: *eine Frau*, *seine Frau*, *Ihre Frau*, *keine Frau* (a, his, your, no wife)

Neuter: *ein Kind, mein Kind, unser Kind, kein Kind* (a, my, our, no child)

Plural: *deine Kinder, eure Kinder, ihre Kinder, keine Kinder* (your, your, her, no children)

Adverbs

Adverbs are used more simply than adjectives because there are no endings to consider. An adverb that describes time precedes an adverb that describes manner (by car, by bus, on foot). An adverb that

describes manner precedes an adverb that describes place. Adverbs modify verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs.

```
Modified verb: Sie laufen schnell. (They run fast.)
Modified adjective: Mein Vater istsehr krank. (My father is very sick.)
Modified adverb: Sie sprechen zu schnell. (You speak too fast.)
```

Know Your Pronouns

You have encountered other pronouns besides subject pronouns in the nominative case. There are also accusative pronouns, dative pronouns, reflexive pronouns, and relative pronouns. The list may seem long, but all pronouns follow a simple and logical pattern.

Accusative Pronouns

The accusative case is required when a noun is a direct object or when it follows an accusative preposition (*durch*, *für*, *gegen*, *ohne*, *um*). The same is true of pronouns: They can be used as direct objects or can follow an accusative preposition. The German accusative case pronouns are:

```
mich (me)
dich (you [singular, informal])
ihn (him, it)
sie (her, it)
es (it)
uns (us)
euch (you [plural, informal])
Sie (you [singular/plural, formal])
sie (them)
In a sentence, the direct object pronoun follows the verb.
```

```
Sie findet es. (She finds it.)

Er liebt uns. (He loves us.)

Ich kenne dich. (I know you.)

With prepositions, the pronouns appear like this:

Er arbeitet für euch. (He works for you.)

Sie kommt ohne ihn. (She comes without him.)
```

Dative Pronouns

The dative case is required for indirect objects and following a dative preposition (*aus*, *bei*, *mit*, *nach*, *seit*, *von*, *zu*). In a sentence, the indirect object pronoun follows the verb. The German dative case pronouns are:

In a sentence, indirect object pronouns precede the direct object if it is a noun. Indirect object pronouns follow the direct object if it is a pronoun.

```
Ich gebe dir das Geld. (I give you the money.)

Ich gebe es dir. (I give it to you.)

With prepositions, the pronouns appear like this:

Helga spricht mit ihnen. (Helga speaks with them.)

Sie wohnen bei ihm. (They live with him [at his house].)
```

Reflexive Pronouns

German reflexive pronouns can be in either the accusative case or the dative case and resemble the accusative and dative pronouns closely. Only their function is different.

Accusative Dative English

mich	mir	myself
dich	dir	yourself
		(singular, informal)
sich	sich	himself, itself
sich	sich	herself, itself
sich	sich	itself
uns	uns	ourselves
euch	euch	yourselves
		(plural, informal)
sich	sich	yourself, yourselves
		(singular/plural, formal)
sich	sich	themselves

The reflexive pronouns are used when the subject and the object in a sentence are the same person or thing.

```
Sie kauft ihm eine Jacke. (She buys him a jacket.)
```

Sie kauft sich eine Jacke. (She buys herself a jacket.)

Verbs that usually require a reflexive pronoun are called reflexive verbs. Some of the most common ones are:

```
sich anziehen to dress
sich ausziehen to undress
sich duschen to shower
sich freuen to be glad
sich hinlegen to lie down
sich rasieren to shave oneself
sich setzen to sit down
sich waschen to wash oneself
```

When a reflexive verb is conjugated, the appropriate reflexive pronoun must be used.

ich setze mich I sit down (I seat myself)

du setzt dich you sit down (you seat yourself)
er setzt sich he sits down (he seats himself)
wir setzen uns we sit down (we seat ourselves)
Sie setzen sich you sit down (you seat yourself/yourselves)
ihr setzt sich you sit down (you seat yourselves)
sie setzen sich they sit down(they seat themselves)

Relative Pronouns

The German relative pronouns are *der*-words—the definite articles or *welcher*. Just like English relative pronouns, German relative pronouns link a relative clause to a main clause. This occurs when the same noun is in both clauses. Two sentences such as "He knows the man. The man bought my car." become one sentence: "He knows the man who bought my car." The English relative pronouns (who, whom, whose, that, which) can be replaced by either a definite article or *welcher*, which closely follow the *der*-word declensional pattern.

Masculine Feminine

nominative der/welcher die/welche accusative den/welchen die/welche dative dem/welchem der/welcher genitive dessen deren

Neuter Plural

nominative das/welches die/welche accusative das/welches die/welche dative dem/welchem denen/welchen genitive dessen deren

The relative pronoun that replaces a noun must be the same number, gender, and case as the noun. For example:

Wo ist der Mann, der Deutsch spricht? (Where is the man who speaks German?) Wo ist die Frau, die Deutsch spricht?

(Where is the woman who speaks German?)

Wo ist das Mädchen, das Deutsch spricht?

(Where is the girl who speaks German?)

Wo sind die Kinder, die Deutsch sprechen?

(Where are the children who speak German?)

If the relative pronoun in the relative clause is used as the subject, it will be in the nominative case. As a direct object or after an accusative preposition, it will be in the accusative case. As an indirect object or after a dative preposition, it will be in the dative case. The genitive case is used to show possession, where in English the relative pronoun can be "whose" or "of which."

Being Negative

Negation in German is very much like English. It can be done in two ways: by inserting the negative adverb *nicht* (not) or by using the *ein*word *kein* as a modifier. For example:

Sie wohnt nicht in Berlin. (She doesn't live in Berlin.)

Er kommt nicht heute. (He's not coming today.)

Es gibt keine Milch. (There is no milk.)

Ich habe kein Geld. (I don't have any money.)

EFact

There are other negative adverbs like *nicht*. They, too, follow the verb in a sentence. Some examples are: *niemals* (never), *noch nicht* (not yet), and *nicht mehr* (no more). Two negatives are the pronouns *niemand* and *nichts: Niemand wohnt hier*. (No one lives here.) *Ich verstehe nichts*. (I don't understand anything.)

Asking Questions

Just like English, German has more than one way to ask a question. Sometimes just intoning your voice while you make a statement is a question. Other questions require a yes or no answer. Still others begin with an interrogative word.

Yes or No Questions

When asking a question that can be answered by either *ja* (yes) or *nein* (no), invert the subject and the verb to make a question.

Statement: *Er kommt um acht Uhr.*

(He's coming at 8 o'clock.)

Question: *Kommt er um acht Uhr?*

(Is he coming at 8 o'clock?)

Statement: *Deine Schwester singt gut.*

(Your sister sings well.)

Question: Singt deine Schwester gut?

(Does your sister sing well?)

Using Interrogative Words

Interrogative words ask questions about specific elements in a sentence: how, when, where, why, who, what.

COMMON INTERROGATIVE WORDS

wer whowas whatwann whenwo wherewie howwarum why

A question that begins with an interrogative word requires the inversion of the subject and verb, just like in a yes-no question.

Statement: Du hast kein Geld.

(You don't have any money.)

Question: Warum hast du kein Geld?

(Why don't you have any money?)

Statement: Er findet eine Zeitung.

(He finds a newspaper.)

Question: Was findet er?

(What does he find?)

Statement: Sie kommen um acht Uhr.

(They're coming at 8 o'clock.)

Question: Wann kommen sie?

(When are they coming?)



Chapter 3 Essential German

This chapter provides you with some of the most essential German vocabulary for travelers. It includes practical phrases like "Do you speak English?" and "I don't understand" as well as polite phrases, yes and no, numbers, calendar vocabulary, and instructions for telling time.

Survival German

The following German phrases just might come in handy as you make your way into the German-speaking world. Refer to Chapter 1 and the Pronunciation Key. In the phonetics, the capitalized syllable is the stressed syllable.

I speak a little German

Ich spreche ein bisschen Deutsch.

eech SHPRECH eh ine BISS chen doitch

Do you speak English? Sprechen Sie Englisch? SHPRECH en zee ENG lish

What does that mean? Was bedeutet das? vuss beh DOIT et duss

How do you say . . . in German? *Wie sagt man* . . . *auf Deutsch?* vee zahkt munn . . . owf doitch

Repeat, please. *Wiederholen Sie*, *bitte!* vee duh HOLE en zee BIT teh

More slowly. One more time. *Langsamer. Noch einmal.*LUNG zah muh noch ine MUHL

I don't understand. *Ich verstehe nicht*.

eech fair SHTAY eh nicht

I don't know. What?

Ich weiß nicht. Wie bitte?

eech VICE nicht VEE bit teh

EEssential

Don't be afraid to use the German you know and to experiment. Germans understand that foreigners can make errors in their language, but appreciate the effort when someone uses German. Besides, it's good practice and will give you the confidence to speak and be heard.

Language Basics

The following vocabulary is quite basic but very useful.

LANGUAGE BASICS

yesyah
nonine
OKOKOK
andoont
orOH duh
butAH buh
whovare
whatvuss
whenvunn
wherevoe
where (to)voe HIN

why	.warum	. vah ROOM
how	.wie	vee

EFact

The interrogatives *wo* and *wohin* can be translated into English as "where." But wo is used to ask where something is located: *Wo ist das Theater*? (Where is the theater.) And *wohin* is used to ask where someone is going: *Wohin fahren Sie*? (Where are you driving?)

Being Polite

It's just common sense to be polite when you're a guest in a country. Saying "please" and "thank you" are the essentials for being a good guest.

POLITE VOCABULARY

excuse me	ung
ent SHOO	L dee goong
I'm sorry es tut mir	Leid
ess TOOT	meer LITE
bless you (after a sneeze) Gesundheit	
gheh ZOO	NT hite
cheers	
prohst	
©Alert!	
Use Verzeihen Sie to mean "excuse me" or "	nardon me" in the sense
that you are looking to be forgiven for an a more an apology and is used when asking for	ection. Entschuldigung is
TITLES	
Mr	hare
Mrs., Ms	. frow
Please don't let me disturb you.	
Bitte lassen Sie sich nicht stören.	
BIT teh LUSS en zee zeech nicht SHTER en	
Enjoy your meal!	
Guten Appetit!	
GOOT en ah peh TEET	
It's Time to Count	
Do you remember the line from a children's twenty blackbirds baked in a pie?" That we learn to use the German numbers between two	rill come in handy as you
NUMBERS	
one eins	. ince
twozwei	
three <i>drei drei</i>	dry

four	vier	fear
five	fünf	fuenf
six	sechs	zex
seven	sieben	ZEE ben
eight	acht	ahcht
nine	neun	noin
ten	zehn	tsayn
eleven	elf	elf
twelve	zwölf	tsverlf
thirteen	dreizehn	DRY tsayn
fourteen	vierzehn	FEAR tsayn
fifteen	fünfzehn	FUENF tsayn
sixteen	sechzehn	ZEX tsayn
seventeen	. siebzehn	ZEEP tsayn
eighteen	achtzehn	AHCHT tsayn
nineteen	neunzehn	NOIN tsayn
twenty	zwanzig	TSVUNN tsik
twenty-one	. einundzwanzig	•
	ine oont TSVUN	N tsik
twenty-two	. zweiundzwanzig.	
	tsvy oont TSVUI	NN tsik
twenty-three	dreiundzwanzig	
	dry oont TSVUN	N tsik

From twenty to a hundred, the number in the second position is said before the number in the first position (24): "four and twenty blackbirds" *vierundzwanzig Amseln*. The first number to do this is twenty-one; the last is ninety-nine.

NUMBERS 30 AND UP

thirty	dreißig	DRY tsik
forty	vierzig	FEAR tsik
fifty	fünfzig	FUENF tsik
sixtv	sechzia	ZEX tsik

seventyZEEP tsik
eighty AHCHT tsik
ninety NOIN tsik
100 HOON dairt
200 TSVY hoon dairt
1,000 TOW zent
3,000 DRY tow zent
1,000,000 eine Million ine eh MEEL ee own
2,000,000zwei Millionen tsvy MEEL ee own en
a billioneine Milliarde ine eh MEEL ee ahr deh
a trillioneine Billion ine eh BEEL ee own

Take care not to confuse the German *Billion* (trillion) with the English billion.

What Time is It?

German does not use A.M. or P.M. to designate time between midnight and noon and between noon and midnight. Instead, the 24-hour or military clock is used. That means that 2 A.M. is said as zwei Uhr, but 2 P.M. is said as vierzehn Uhr.

```
What time is it? It's . . . . Wie viel Uhr ist es? Es ist . . . vee feel OOR ist ess; ess ist
```

one o'clock	ein Uhr
	ine OOR
two o'clock	zwei Uhr
	tsvy OOR
3:30	halb vier
	hulp FEAR
4:15	Viertel nach vier
	vier Uhr fünfzehn
	FEAR tel nahch fear/
	fear OOR FUENF tsayn

4:45	Viertel vor fünf/
	vier Uhr fünfundvierzig
	FEAR tel for FUENF/
	fear OOR fuenf oont FEAR tsik
5:10	zehn (Minuten) nach fünf
	tsayn [mee NOO ten] nahch FUENF
6:50	zehn (Minuten) vor sechs
	tsayn [mee NOO ten] for ZEX
7 A.M	sieben Uhr
	zee ben OOR
3 P.M	fünfzehn Uhr
	fuenf tsayn OOR
6 p.m	achtzehn Uhr
	ahcht tsayn OOR
noon	Mittag
	MIT tahk
midnight	Mitternacht
	MIT air nahcht

EFact

When stating a time in the P.M. hours, the designations of *Viertel* (quarter) and *halb* (half) cannot be used, and the hour is stated followed by the number of minutes. For example: *siebzehn Uhr zwanzig* (5:20 P.M.), *zwanzig Uhr dreißig* (8:30 P.M.), and *zwei-undzwanzig Uhr fünfundvierzig* (10:45 P.M.).

The Calendar

The German calendar starts on Monday and is otherwise set up like the calendar that English speakers use.

Days of the week

Monday	Montag	MONE tahk
Tuesday	Dienstag	DEENS tahk

Wednesday
Thursday
Friday FRY tahk
SaturdayZAWN ah bent
SonnabendZAHMS tahk
SundayZAWN tahk
Months of the Year
January YAH noo ar
February Februar FAY broo ar
MarchMärzMAIRTS
Aprilah PRILL
May my
June
July
August ow GOOST
Septemberzep TEM buh
October awk TOE buh
November no VEM buh
December Dezember day TSEM buh



Chapter 4 Meeting People

As you travel through the German-speaking world, it will be important to know how to greet people and exchange pleasantries in the local language. Not only will this make your travels a lot easier, but it will also give you a greater insight into how people in other countries interact. The traveler who knows nothing about the local language misses out on so much. So, say hello and have a friendly chat with your hosts. It will make your journey that much more enjoyable.

Greetings

It is common courtesy in Germany to say hello to the clerk when you enter a shop or store. When you're finished browsing or shopping, it's customary to say goodbye.

Saying Hello

hello, hi	. hallo
	hAH low
good morning	guten Morgen
	gOO ten MORE gen
good day, hello	guten Tag
	gOO ten tahk
good evening	guten Abend
	gOO ten AH bent

Leave-takings

8	
bye, so long	. tschüss
	chuess
goodbye	auf Wiedersehen
	owf VEE duh zane
good night	. gute Nacht
	GOO teh nahcht
see you later	bis später
	biss SHPAY tuh
see you in a while	bis gleich
	biss glych
see you tomorrow	bis morgen
	biss MORE gen
goodbye (on the telephone)	auf Wiederhören
	owf VEE duh hern
When you ask "How are you?" you must take into consideration what kind of relationship you have with the person you are speaking to, formal or informal. In general, you can say: *Wie geht's?	
The plural informal (<i>ihr</i>) question	
Wie geht es euch? vee gate ess oich	
And the formal singular or plural (Sie) is:	
Wie geht es Ihnen?v	ee gate ess EE nen
Appropriate Responses	
fine, well	qut
	goot
I'm doing well	9

Introductions

When meeting people for the first time, you must still be aware of the formal or informal relationship involved. This will determine the form of your questions and answers. When asking for or giving a name, there are two basic approaches for both the formal and informal.

ess gate meer nihcht goot

What's your name? (formal) Wie heißen Sie?

vee HY sen zee

What's your name? (informal) *Wie heißt du?* vee hysst doo

What is your last name? (formal) Wie heißen Sie mit Nachnamen? vee HY sen zee mit NAHCH nah men

What is your last name? (informal) *Wie heißt du mit Nachnamen?* vee hysst doo mit NAHCH nah men

Her name is . . . Sie heißt . . . zee hysst
Ihr Name ist . . . ear NAH meh ist

```
His name is . . .

Er heißt . . .

air hysst Sein Name ist . . .

zine NAH meh ist

My name is . . .

Ich heiße . . .

eech HY seh Mein Name ist . . .

mine NAH meh ist

Pleased to meet you. (formal)

Es freut mich Sie kennen zu lernen.

ess froit meech zee KEN en tsoo LARE nen

I'd like to introduce . . .

Ich möchte . . . vorstellen.

eech MERCH teh FOR shtell len
```

©Alert!

When asking for or giving a name, the verb *heißen* is commonly used. Its meaning is "to be called." Therefore, you are really asking, "How are you called?" *Wie heißen Sie? Ich heiße Thomas Keller*. "My name is (I am called) Thomas Keller."

The Verb Haben

Haben means "to have." It is a very useful, high-frequency verb. Besides being able to stand alone in a sentence, *haben* also acts as the auxiliary of other verbs. Let's look at some sentences with this important verb.

I have a problem. *Ich habe ein Problem.* eech HAH beh ine pro BLAME

He has three brothers. *Er hat drei Brüder*. air haht dry BRUE duh

Do you have a sister? (informal)

Hast du eine Schwester? hahst doo ine eh SHVES tuh

Do you have your passport? (formal) *Haben Sie Ihren Pass?* HAH ben zee EAR en puss

The verb *haben* is often used in special expressions and idioms, in which the translation is not always "to have."

I'm hungry.

Ich habe Hunger.

eech HAH beh HOONG uh

I'm thirsty.

Ich habe Durst.

eech HAH beh doorst

She's homesick. *Sie hat Heimweh*. zee haht HIME vay

Is something the matter? *Hast du was?* hahst doo vuss

He's busy.

Er hat zu tun.

air haht tsoo toon

He's fed up with that. *Er hat das satt.* air haht duss sutt

Haben in Other Tenses

The verb *haben* is just as useful in the past and future tenses as in the present tense. Let's look at its conjugation.

ich..... habe [HAH be] hatte [HAH teh]

	werde haben [VARE deh HAH ben]
du	hast [hahst]
	hattest [HAH test]
	wirst haben [virst HAH ben]
er/sie/es	hat [haht]
	hatte [HAH teh]
	wird haben [virt HAH ben]
wir	haben [HAH ben]
	hatten [HAH ten]
	werden haben [VARE den HAH ben]
ihr	habt [hahbt]
	hattet [HAH tet]
	werdet haben [VARE det HAH ben]
Sie	haben [HAH ben]
	hatten [HAH ten]
	werden haben [VARE den HAH ben]
sie	haben [HAH ben]
	hatten [HAH ten]
	werden haben [VARE den HAH ben]

© Question?

In the future tense, do I have to place the verb that follows werden at the end of the sentence?

This is one of the areas where English and German are different. In the English future tense, the verb stands directly behind "will" or "shall." In the German future tense, the verb is the last element in the sentence. *Sie wird mit Frau Schneider sprechen.* (zee virt mit frow SHNY duh SHPRECH en) "She will speak with Ms. Schneider."

Nationalities and Languages

As you travel, you encounter many people from many different lands. It is only natural that you talk about where you come from or that you ask about someone else's country. The following list contains the

nouns that describe nationality. The masculine form is given first and is followed by —in to indicate the feminine form (*der Amerikaner/die Amerikanerin*). Where the feminine is formed differently, the noun is written out completely.

	Masculine	Feminine
African	Afrikaner	-in
ah free KAHN uh	in	
American	Amerikaner	-in
ah mare ee KAH nuh	in	
Austrian	Österreicher	-in
ER stuh ryech uh	in	
Asian	Asiat	-in
AH zee aht	in	
Belgian	Belgier	-in
BELL ghee uh	in	
Brazilian	Brasilianer	-in
brah zee lee AH nuh	in	
Canadian	Kanadier	-in
kah nah DEE uh	in	
Chinese	Chinese	Chinesin
chee NAY zeh	chee NAY zin	
Dutchman	Niederländer	-in
NEE duh lend uh	in	
Egyptian	Ägypter	-in
ay GUEP tuh	in	
Englishman	Engländer	-in
ENG lend uh	in	
European	Europäer	-in
oy roe PAY uh	in	
Frenchman	Franzose	Französin
frahn TSOE zeh	frahn TSER zin	
German	Deutsche	Deutsche
DOITCH eh	DOITCH eh	

(East) Indian... Inder -in

IN duh in

Italian..... Italiener -in

ee tah lee AY nuh in

Japanese..... Japaner -in

yah PAH nuh in

Mexican..... Mexikaner -in

mex ee KAHN uh in

Pole..... Pole Polin

POE leh POE lin

Russian..... Russe Russin

ROOS eh ROOS in

Spaniard..... Spanier -in

SHPAH nee uh in

Swede..... Schwede Schwedin

SHVAY deh SHVAY din

Swiss..... Schweizer -in

SHVITSE uh in

Essential

When using words of nationality in context, you do not have to use an indefinite article (a, an / ein, eine), as you do in English. "Are you an American?" *Sind Sie Amerikaner*? (zint zee ah mare ee KAH nuh) "No, I'm a Canadian." *Nein*, *ich bin Kanadier*. (nine eech bin kah NAH dee uh)

The Verb Sein

The verb *sein* (to be) is another important high-frequency verb that can stand alone in a sentence or be used as the auxiliary of other verbs. It is used with nouns, pronouns, adjectives, and a variety of adverbial expressions.

I am a German teacher. *Ich bin Lehrer für Deutsch.*

eech bin LAY ruh fuer doitch

Are you sick? *Bist du krank?* bist doo krahnk

She is very pretty. *Sie ist sehr schön.* zee ist zare shern

Where are they? *Wo sind sie?* voe zint zee

They're at home. *Sie sind zu Hause.* zee zint tsoo HOW zeh

She's in Munich. *Sie ist in München.* zee ist in MUEN chen

He's over there. *Er ist dort drüben*. air ist dort DRUE ben

Sein in Other Tenses

The verb *sein* is just as useful in the past and future tenses as in the present tense. Let's look at its conjugation.

Present/Past/Future

ich	bin [bin]
war [vahr]	
werde sein [VARE deh zine]	
du	bist [bist]
warst [wahrst]	
wirst sein [virst zine]	
er/sie/es	ist [ist]
war [vahr]	

```
wird sein [virt zine]
wir..... sind [zint]
waren [VAHR en]
werden sein [VARE den zine]
ihr..... seid [zite
wart [vahrt]
werdet sein [VARE det zine]
Sie..... sind [zint]
waren [VAHR en]
werden sein [VARE den zine]
sie..... sind [zint]
waren [VAHR en]
werden sein [VARE den zine]
  The verb sein is used in many practical expressions. For example:
   What is your occupation?
    Was sind Sie von Beruf?
    vuss zint zee fone beh ROOF
    How is the weather?
    Wie ist das Wetter?
    vee ist duss VETT uh
   It's cold.
    Es ist kalt.
    ess ist kullt
    She comes from Hamburg.
   Sie ist aus Hamburg.
    zee ist ows HAHM boork
   Is that really necessary?
   Muss das sein?
    moos duss zine
   What can I get you? (in a store)
    Was darf es sein?
    vuss darf ess zine
```

Family Members

Talking about family is another interesting way to share information about yourself while getting to know other people.

FAMILY VOCABULARY

aunt	eine Tante
	ine eh TAHN tuh
brother	ein Bruder
	ine BROO duh
cousin (male)	ein Cousin
	ine koo ZAN
cousin (female)	eine Cousine
	ine eh koo ZEE neh
daughter	eine Tochter
	ine eh TAWCH tuh
father	ein Vater
	ine FAH tuh
granddaughter	eine Enkelin
	ine eh ENK ell in
grandfather	ein Großvater
	ine GROSS fah tuh
grandmother	eine Großmutter
	ine eh GROSS moo tuh
grandson	ein Enkel
	ine ENK ell
husband	ein Mann
	ine munn
mother	eine Mutter
	ine eh MOO tuh
nephew	ein Neffe
	ine NEFF eh
niece	eine Nichte

	ine eh NICH teh
siblings	Geschwister
	gheh SHVISS tuh
sister	eine Schwester
	ine eh SHVES tuh
son	. ein Sohn
	ine zone
uncle	ein Onkel
	ine AWN kell
wife	eine Frau
	INE eh frow



Chapter 5 Airports and Hotels

Now that you know how to greet people and chat about the basics, it's time to board a plane and head for your destination. This chapter deals with the situations you might encounter at an airport or when checking into a hotel. The vocabulary will guide you in making reservations, buying tickets, boarding the plane, going through customs, and getting to your hotel.

Using Ich Möchte

Germans prefer to use a special verb form in place of "want." *Ich möchte* means "I would like" and is considered the polite way of requesting something.

What would you like? Was möchten Sie? vuss MERCH ten zee

I would like to buy an airline ticket. *Ich möchte ein Flugticket kaufen.* eech MERCH teh ine FLOOK ticket KOW fen

Many useful phrases can follow *Ich möchte* . . .

- ... to cash these travelers' checks.
- ... diese Reiseschecks einlösen.

DEE zeh RYE zeh shecks INE ler zen

```
... to change this into euros.
```

... dies in Euro wechseln.

Dees in OY roe VEX eln

... a train schedule.

... einen Zugfahrplan.

INE en TSOOK far plahn

...a room.

... ein Zimmer.

ine TSIMM uh

The conjugation of this verb in the present tense, all persons is:

ich möchte [MERCH teh]

du möchtest [MERCH test]

er, sie, es möchte [MERCH teh]

wir möchten [MERCH ten]

ihr möchtet [MERCH tet]

Sie möchten [MERCH ten]

sie möchten [MERCH ten]

The verb *wollen* (to want) is an acceptable alternative but is not as polite. In the present and past tenses, it is conjugated like this:

Present/Past

ich	will [vill]
ICII	
	wollte [VAWL teh]
du	willst [villst]
	<pre>wolltest [VAWL test]</pre>
er, sie, es	will [vill]
	wollte [VAWL teh]
wir	wollen [VAW len]
	wollten [VAWL ten]
ihr	wollt [vawlt]
	wolltet [VAWL tet]
Sie	wollen [VAW len]

	wollten [VAWL ten]
sie	wollen [VAW len]
	wollten [VAWL ten]

Verbs That Move You

Some verbs are called "verbs of motion" because they are used to describe getting from one place to another.

The Verb Gehen

The verb *gehen* means "to go" especially on foot. It is used when you are going short distances that can be reached by walking. Its present and past conjugations are:

	Present/Past
ich	. gehe [GAY eh]
	ging [ging]
du	. gehst [gayst]
	gingst [gingst]
er, sie, es	geht [gayt]
	ging [ging]
wir	. gehen [GAY en]
	gingen [GING en]
ihr	geht [gayt]
	gingt [gingt]
<i>Sie</i>	. gehen [GAY en]
	gingen [GING en]
sie	. gehen [GAY en]
	gingen [GING en]
Where are you going?	

Where are you going? Wohin gehen Sie? voe HIN GAY en zee

I'm going home. *Ich gehe nach Hause.*

eech GAH eh nahch HOW zeh

We're going to the hotel. *Wir gehen zum Hotel.* veer GAH en tsoom HOE tel

The Verb Fahren

The verb *fahren* means "to go" or "to drive" and is used to describe getting someplace by vehicle. Its present and past conjugations are:

	Present/Past
ich	fahre [FAHR eh]
	fuhr [foor]
<i>du</i>	fährst [fairst]
	fuhrst [foorst]
er, sie, es	fährt [fairt]
	fuhr [foor]
wir	fahren[FAHR en]
	fuhren [FOOR en]
<i>ihr.</i>	fahrt [fahrt]
	fuhrt[foort]
Sie	fahren [FAHR en]
	fuhren [FOOR en]
sie	fahren [FAHR en]
	fuhren [FOOR en]

Where are they going? Wohin fahren sie? voe HIN FAHR en zee

They're going to the city. *Sie fahren in die Stadt.* zee FAHR en in dee SHTUTT

Are you going by bus or by train?

Fahren Sie mit dem Bus oder mit dem Zug?

FAHR en zee mitt dame boos OH duh mitt dame tsook

My husband drives very well. *Mein Mann fährt sehr gut.* mine munn fairt zare goot

EFact

Use the verb *fahren* to say that you are riding on or operating a vehicle: *Ich fahre ein Moped*. (I'm riding a moped.) *Er fährt ein Motorboot*. (He's driving a motorboat.)

The Verb Fliegen

The verb *fliegen* means "to fly." Its present and past tense conjugations are:

Present/Past
fliege [FLEEG eh]
flog [flohk]
fliegst [fleegst]
flogst [flohkst]
fliegt [fleekt]
flog [flohk]
fliegen[FLEEG en]
flogen [FLOHG en]
fliegt [fleekt]
<i>flogt</i> [flohkt]
fliegen [FLEEG en]
flogen [FLOHG en]
fliegen [FLEEG en]
flogen [FLOHG en]

Are you flying to Rome? *Fliegt ihr nach Rom?* fleekt eer nahch rome

No, we're flying to Munich. *Nein, wir fliegen nach München.*

nine veer FLEEG en nahch MUEN chen

A lot of birds are flying over the lake. *Viele Vögel fliegen über dem See.* FEE leh FER ghell FLEEG en UE buh dame zay

Essential

Unlike English, German is specific about how you get to a place: on foot, in a vehicle, or in a plane. So use *gehen*, *fahren*, and *fliegen* to give the appropriate meaning you want. If you asked someone in German whether he's going to Japan, you wouldn't use the verb gehen — "going on foot." You'd use *flie-gen*— "to fly."

Airport and Flight Vocabulary

Now that you're equipped with some essential verbs, you're ready to take a trip to Germany. You can make reservations, buy your ticket, and get on a plane. Here are some German phrases that will come in handy.

PEOPLE, PL ACES, AND THINGS

arrivals..... Ankünfte

AHN kuenf teh

airplane..... das Flugzeug

duss FLOOK tsoik

airport..... der Flughafen

dair FLOOK hah fen

baggage..... das Gepäck

duss gheh PECK

boarding pass..... die Bortkarte, Einsteigekarte

dee BOHRT kahr teh,

die AYN schteeg kahr teh

carry-on luggage..... das Handgepäck

duss HAHNT

gheh peck

checked luggage..... das abgefertigte Gepäck duss AHP gheh fair tick teh gheh PECK der Abfertigungsschalter check-in desk..... dair AHP fair tee goongs shull tuh Abflüge departures..... AHP flue gheh der Duty-free-Shop duty-free shop..... dair doo tee FREE shawp early..... früh frueh der Ausweis identification..... dair OWS vice late..... spät shpate der Fluggast, Passagier passenger..... dair FLOOK gust, pah sah ZHEER

dair pee LOTE

security check...... die Sicherheitskontrolle
dee ZICH uh hites kawn traw leh

shuttle..... der Pendelbus

dair PENN dell boos

steward(ess)..... der Steward, die Stewardess

dair STOO art, dee STOO ahr dess

visa......das Visum

duss VEE zoom

TICKET INFORMATION

airline..... die Fluggesellschaft

dee FLOOK gheh zell shuft

	economy (coach)
class	die zweite Klasse
	dee TSVY teh KLUSS eh
first class	die erste Klasse
	dee AIR steh KLUSS eh
flight	der Flug
	dair flook
gate	der Flugsteig
	dair FLOOK shtike
one-way ticket	das einfache Flugticket
	duss INE fahch eh
	FLOOK ticket
plane ticket	das Flugticket
	duss FLOOK ticket
round-trip ticket	die Hin-und-Rückflugkarte
	die hin oont RUEK flook-kahr teh
stopover	die Zwischenlandung
	dee TSVISH en lun doong
terminal	der Terminal

TRAVEL VERBS

to board	an Bord des Flugzeugs gehen,
	ins Flugzeug einsteigen
	ahn bohrt dess FLOOK tsoiks
	GAH en, ins FLOOK tsoyk
	INE shty ghen
to buy a ticket	ein Flugticket kaufen
	ine FLOOK ticket KOW fen
to check bags	das Gepäck aufgeben
	duss gheh PECK OWF gay ben
to make a reservation	. eine Reservierung machen
	ine eh ray zare VEER oong

dair tare mee NAHL

mach en
to sit down..... sich hinsetzen
zeech HIN zetz en
to take off..... starten

EFact

These verbs and verb phrases are in the infinitive form and can be used with the conjugations of other verbs you have learned. For example, *Ich möchte ein Flugticket kaufen*. (I'd like to buy a plane ticket.) *Sie wird eine Reservierung machen*. (She will make a reservation.)

SHTAHR ten

Baggage Claim, Immigration, and Customs

When you arrive at your destination, you will need to get your luggage and go through immigration and customs. You'll find this vocabulary helpful.

ARRIVALS AND BAGGAGE

gheh GAHNG en

IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS

immigration. die Passkontrolle
dee PUSS kawn trawl eh
immigration form. . das Passkontrollformular

duss PUSS kawn trawl fore moo LAHR

last name..... der Nachname, Familienname

dair NAHCH nah meh,

fah MEE lee en nah meh

first name..... der Vorname

dair FORE nah meh

customs..... der Zoll, die Zollkontrolle

dair tsawl, dee tsawl kawn TRAWL eh

nothing to

declare..... nichts zu erklären

nichts tsoo air KLARE en

customs

declaration form.... die Zollerklärung

dee TSAWL air klare oong

Here's my

passport..... Hier ist mein Pass.

heer ist mine puss

I have a visa...... *Ich habe ein Visum*.

eech HAH beh ine VEE zoom

I don't have

a visa..... Ich habe kein Visum.

eech HAH beh kine VEE zoom

I would like

to declare Ich möchte . . . verzollen.

eech MERCH teh fare TSAWL en

AT THE HOTEL

You've arrived! Now you need a place to clean up, rest, and unpack your things. The following words and phrases will be helpful for getting the accommodations you want.

EEssential

In some German hotels you have to specify what kind of room you want and with what kind of facilities. Rooms don't always come with a toilet, sink, and tub. In less expensive hotels you will share the bath down the hall with other guests.

Helpful Phrases and Vocabulary

I would like a room for . . .

Ich möchte ein Zimmer für . . .

eech MERCH teh ine TSIMM uh fuer

ICH MÖCHTE EIN ZIMMER FÜR...

one night....eine Nacht

INE eh nahcht

two nights.....zwei Nächte

tsvy NEHCH teh

one person..... eine Person

INE eh pair ZONE

two people..... zwei Personen

tsvy pair ZONE en

I would like a room with . . .

Ich möchte ein Zimmer mit . . .

eech MERCH teh ine TSIMM uh mit

ICH MÖCHTE EIN ZIMMER MIT...

two beds..... zwei Betten

tsvy BET en

a double bed..... einem Doppelbett

INE em DAW pell bet

a shower.... einer Dusche

INE ehr DOO sheh

a bathtub..... einer Badewanne

INE ehr BAH deh vunn eh

a toilet....einer Toilette

INE ehr toy LET eh einem Fernsehen a television..... INE em fairn zay en einem Telefon a telephone..... INE em tale ay FONE einer Klimaanlage air conditioning..... INE ehr KLEE mah ahn lah gheh Do you have . . . ? Is there . . . ? Haben Sie . . . ? Gibt es . . . ? HAH ben zee, geept ess HABENSIE .../GIBTES ... an elevator..... einen Fahrstuhl INE en FAHR shtool laundry service..... einen Wäschedienst INE en VESH eh deenst a hairdresser/ barber..... einen Damenfriseur/Herrenfriseur INE en DAHM en free zeur. HARE en free zeur a parking lot/ garage..... einen Parkplatz/eine Garage INE en PARK plutz INE eh gah RAH zheh a restaurant...... ein Restaurant ine ress taw RAWNG a pool.....ein Schwimmbad ine SHVIMM baht

Naturally the word *Hotel* on a sign tells you where you are. But

other words identify places for lodging as well:

motel......das *Motel* (duss moe TELL)

hotel room with

breakfast.........das Hotel garni (duss hoe TELL GAHR nee)

inn......der Gasthof (dare GAHST hofe)

boarding

house......die Pension (dee pahng zee OWN)

bed and

breakfast......Zimmer frei (TSIMM uh fry)

About Your Stay

Now that you found lodging, you need some vocabulary for getting around the hotel, paying your bill, and requesting a wake-up call.

HOTEL VOCABULARY

hotel...... das Hotel

duss HOE tell

accommodations...... die Unterkunft

dee OON tuh koonft

no vacancy..... belegt

bay LAYKT

first floor (US),

ground floor (UK)..... das Erdgeschoss

duss AIRT gheh shawss

second floor (US),

first floor (UK)..... die erste Etage

dee AIR steh eh TAH zheh

hallway..... der Korridor, Flur

room..... das Zimmer

duss TSIMM uh

door..... die Tür

dee tuer

window...... das Fenster

duss FEN stuh das Bett bed..... duss bett pillow..... das Kissen duss KISS en sofa..... das Sofa duss ZOE fuh wardrobe..... der Kleiderschrank dare KLY duh shrunk lamp..... die Lampe dee LUMP eh das Badezimmer bathroom..... duss BAH deh tsimm uh lavatory..... die Toilette dee toy LET eh das Handtuch towel.....

Where is . . . ? Wo ist . . . ? voe ist

WO IST...

the elevator...... der Fahrstuhl
dare FAHR shtool
the laundry
service..... der Wäschedienst
dare VESH eh deenst
the hairdresser/
barber.... der Damenfriseur/Herrenfriseur
dare DAHM en free zeur,
HARE en free zeur
the parking lot/
garage.... der Parkplatz/eine Garage

duss HAHNT tooch

dare PARK plutz, INE eh gah RAH zheh

the restaurant..... das Restaurant

duss ress taw RAWNG

the pool..... das Schwimmbad

duss SHVIMM baht

the reception

desk..... die Rezeption

dee ray TSEP tsee own

I would like a wake-up call at 8 A.M. *Ich möchte um acht Uhr einen Weckanruf.*eech MERCH teh oom ahcht oor INE en VECK ahn roof

What is checkout time? *Um wie viel Uhr muss man abreisen?*oom vee feel oor moos mahn AHP rize en

How much is it?
Wie viel kostet es?
vee feel KAWS tet ess

I would like to pay my bill. *Ich möchte gerne bezahlen*. eech MERCH teh GARE neh beh TSAH len

The bill is incorrect.

Die Rechnung stimmt nicht.

dee REHCH noong shtimmt nicht

I would like to pay . . . *Ich möchte* . . . *bezahlen*. eech MERCH teh bay TSAH len

ICH MÖCHTE ... BEZAHLEN.

in cash.....bar

bahr

with traveler's checks..... mit Reiseschecks

mit RYZE eh shecks

with a credit card..... mit Kreditkarte

mit kray DEET kahr teh

EAlert!

When checking into your hotel, ask whether they take credit cards and traveler's checks. Some small hotels, inns, and bed and breakfasts don't.



Chapter 6 Taking in the Town

Whether you plan to drive a rental car or use the local subway or streetcars, you need some vocabulary for transportation. In this chapter, you'll find the German terms for various types of transportation and useful phrases for getting that rental car and asking for directions.

Asking for Directions

Sometimes it's fun to wander the streets of a town or village and discover all kinds of interesting places. But if you're in a hurry, you probably ought to ask for directions.

```
Where is . . . ? It's . . . . Wo ist . . . ? Es ist . . . voe ist, ess ist
```

USEFUL VOCABULARY

left	. links
	links
right	rechts
	rehchts
straight (ahead)	geradeaus
	gheh RAH deh ows
next to	neben

	NAY ben
in front of	vor
	fore
in back of	hinter
	HIN tuh
above	oben
	OH ben
below	unten
	OON ten
near	nah
	nah
far	weit
	vite
in the north	im Norden
	im NOHR den
in the south	im Süden
	im ZUE den
in the east	im Osten
	im AWS ten
in the west	im Westen
	im VESS ten

©Alert!

When making requests, like asking for directions, remember to use the polite forms and survival German vocabulary in Chapter 3.

Places to Go

Here's some vocabulary that will help you ask for directions to some important places.

DESTINATIONS

bank	die Bank
	dee BUNK

church..... die Kirche

dee KIRCH eh

city hall..... das Rathaus

duss RAHT hows

currency exchange.... der Geldwechsel

dair GHELT veck sel

hospital..... das Krankenhaus

duss KRAHNK en hows

movie theater..... das Kino

duss KEE noe

museum..... das Museum

duss moo ZAY oom

park......der Park

dair park

pastry shop..... die Konditorei

dee kawn dee tore EYE

police station..... die Polizeistation

dee poh lee TSY shtah tsee OWN

post office..... das Postamt

duss PAWST uhmt

school..... die Schule

dee SHOO leh

theater..... das Theater

duss tay AH tuh

Other places you might like to go, including stores and businesses, are covered in Chapter 8.

EEssential

Most cities have both a subway system (*die U-Bahn*) and a city and suburban train system (*die S-Bahn*). Look for the letter U on a sign to identify the entrance to the subway and the letter S that identifies the entrance to the city and suburban train.

Types of Transportation

Here are some useful words and phrases that deal with the various types of transportation.

TRANSPORTATION VOCABULARY

transportation	der Transport
	dare TRAHNS port
car	der Wagen/das Auto
dare VAH gen/duss OW toe	
taxi	das Taxi
	duss TAHK see
taxi stand	der Taxistand
	dare TAHK see shtunt
train	der Zug
	dare tsook
train platform	der Bahnsteig
	dare BAHN shtike
train station	der Bahnhof
	dare BAHN hofe
bus	der Bus
	dare boos
bus stop	die Bushaltestelle
	dee BOOS hult eh shtell eh
bus station	der Busbahnhof
	dare BOOS bahn hofe
subway	die U-Bahn
	dee OO bahn
subway station	die U-Bahn-Station
	dee OO bahn shtah tsee own
	city and suburban
train	die S-Bahn
	dee ESS bahn

city and suburban

train station..... die S-Bahn-Station

dee ESS bahn shtah tsee own

bike..... das Fahrrad

duss FAHR raht

moped..... das Moped

duss MOE pet

boat..... das Boot

duss bote

©Alert!

If you use the verb *fahren* with vehicles like those shown above, don't forget that there are two meanings for the verb. One says that you're traveling by some vehicle. The other says that you're driving that vehicle. *Ich fahre mit dem Bus*. (I'm traveling by bus.) *Ich fahre einen Bus*. (I'm driving a bus.)

Renting a Car

Public transportation is a convenient way to get around in a large city. But if you plan on traveling between cities or visiting sites out in the country, renting a car just might be the right thing for you.

I'd like to rent a car. *Ich möchte ein Auto mieten.*eech MERCH teh ine OW toe MEE ten

VEHICLE VOCABULARY

automatic

transmission..... das Automatik-Getriebe

duss ow toe MAH teek

geh TREE buh

economy car..... der Economywagen

dare ay koe noe MEE vah gen

compact car..... der Kompaktwagen

dare KOME pahkt vah gen

mid-size car..... der Mittelgroßwagen

dare MIT ell grohs vah gen

luxury car..... der Luxuswagen

dare LOOKS oos vah gen

convertible..... das Kabrio

duss KAH bree oh

4x4..... mit Vierradantrieb

mitt feer raht AHN treep

truck..... der Lastwagen

dare LAHST vah ghen

How much does it cost? Wie viel kostet es? vee feel KAWS tet ess

Do I have to pay by the kilometer?

Muss man pro Kilometer bezahlen?

moos mahn pro kee loe MAY tuh bay TSAH len

Is insurance included?

Ist die Versicherung eingeschlossen?
ist dee fare ZICH air oong INE gheh shlaw sen

I'd like to pay by credit card. *Ich möchte mit Kreditkarte bezahlen.*eech MERCH teh mit kray DEET kahr teh beh TSAH len

Where can I pick up the car?

Wo kann ich den Wagen abholen?

voe kahn eech dane VAH ghen AHP hoe len

When do I have to return it?

Wann muss ich ihn zurückbringen?

wunn moos eech een tsoo RUECK bring en

Can I return it to Berlin/Munich? *Kann ich ihn in Berlin/München abgeben?*kahn eech een in bare LEEN/MUENCH en AHP gay ben

EAlert!

Cars in Europe usually have manual transmissions, so if you can't drive a stick shift, be sure to call around to rental companies to find out who offers cars with automatic transmissions.

Car and Driver

Here's some vocabulary that every driver needs when out on the road, filling up, and finding a parking spot.

DRIVING VOCABULARY

DICTING VOCTBOLT	
brake light	das Bremslicht
	duss BREMZ lihcht
brake	die Bremse
	dee BREMZ eh
driver	der Fahrer
	dare FAHR uh
	flat tire/
breakdown	die Panne
	dee PUHN eh
gas, petrol	das Benzin
	duss ben TSEEN
gas pedal	das Gaspedal
	duss gahss pay DAHL
gas station	die Tankstelle
	dee TAHNK shtell eh
headlight	der Scheinwerfer
	dare SHINE vare fuh
high beam	das Fernlicht
	duss FAIRN lihcht
highway	die öffentliche Straße
	dee ER fent leech eh SHTRAH seh
super highway	die Autobahn, Landstraße
	dee OW toe bahn, LUNT shtrah seh

hitchhiking	das Trampen
	duss TRAHM pen
on the way	unterwegs
	OON tuh vakes
one-way street	die Einbahnstraße
	dee INE bahn shtrah seh
parking lot	der Parkplatz
	dare PARK plutz
regular gas	das Normalbenzin
	duss nore MAHL ben tseen
speed limit	die Geschwindigkeitsbeschränkung
	dee gheh SHVIN dih kites
	beh SHRENK oong
steering wheel	das Lenkrad
	duss LENK raht
street	die Straße
	dee SHTRAH seh
toll	. die Gebühr
	dee gheh BUER
traffic jam	der Verkehrsstau/der Stau
	dare fare KARES shtau/der shtau
traffic light	die Verkehrsampel
	dee fare KARES ahm pell
trip	die Fahrt
	dee fahrt
turn signal	der Blinker
	dare BLINK uh
windshield	die Windschutzscheibe
	dee VINT shoots shy beh
windshield wiper	der Scheibenwischer
	dare SHY ben vish uh

©Essential

The German *Autobahn* is famous for its convenience for getting across Germany quickly and easily. Although there are places on these roadways that have no speed limit, newcomers should be aware that there are also areas that have vigorously enforced speed limits. Be sure to keep to the right except when passing. That's a strict rule and the one that permits the use of high speed.

Useful Driving Verbs

Here are some verbs essential for driving in Germany.

DRIVING VERBS

to accelerate	beschleunigen
	beh SHLOY nih ghen
to cross	überqueren
	ue buh KVARE en
to drive	fahren
	FAHR en
to fill up (gas)	tanken
	TAHNK en
to park	parken
	PAHR ken
to pass	überholen
	UEH buh hoe len
to slow down	verlangsamen, abbremsen
	fare LAHNG zah men, AHP brem zen
to turn	einbiegen
	INE bee ghen



Chapter 7 Time for Dinner

Going out for dinner can be a great experience and is an important part of enjoying a foreign culture. This chapter will present you with the most essential words and phrases for understanding a German menu and ordering correctly. *Guten Appetit!*

Eating Out

Here are some basic words and phrases that you'll find helpful when eating out.

AT THE RESTAURANT

restaurant	das Restaurant
restaurant	duss ress toh RAHNG
snackbar	der Schnellimbiss
	dare SHNELL im biss
kitchen	die Küche
	dee KUECH eh
dining room	das Esszimmer
	duss ESS tsimm uh
waiter	der Kellner
	dare KELL nuh
waitress	die Kellnerin
	dee KELL nuh rin
cook	der Koch/die Köchin

dare kawch/dee KERCH in

© Question?

How do I get my waiter's attention?

You can call to the waiter by saying "excuse me," *Entschuldigung* (ent SHOOL dee goong). Or you can ask for "service," *Bedienung* (beh DEEN oong).

MEALS AND COURSES

die Mahlzeit
dee MAHL tsite
das Frühstück
duss FRUE shtueck
das Mittagessen
duss MIT tuck ess en
das Abendessen/Abendbrot
duss AH bent ess en/AH bent brote
der Snack
dare snack
die Vorspeise
dee FORE shpy zeh
die Suppe
dee ZOO peh
das Hauptgericht
duss HOWPT gheh rihcht
der Salat
dare zah LAHT
der Nachtisch
dare NAHCH tish

EFact

In many parts of the German-speaking world, it is customary to have a

late afternoon stop at a *Konditorei* (pastry shop) for some *Kaffee und Kuchen* (coffee and cake). Some people prefer a glass of wine over the coffee. You don't want to miss this experience.

What's on the Menu?

In order to choose correctly from a menu, you have to know what food items are available. Take a look at the following lists of different kinds of food.

FRUIT (DAS OBST)

apple	der Apfel
	dare AHP fell
apricot	die Aprikose
	dee ahp ree KOE zeh
banana	die Banane
	dee bah NAH neh
blackberry	die Brombeere
	dee BROME bare eh
blueberry	die Heidelbeere/Blaubeere
	dee HYE dell bare eh/BLOW bare eh
cherry	die Kirsche
	dee KEER sheh
grape	die Weintraube
	dee VINE trow beh
grapefruit	die Pampelmuse
	dee PAHM pell moo zeh
lemon	die Zitrone
	dee tsee TRONE eh
lime	die Limone
	dee lee MONE eh
orange	die Apfelsine/Orange
	dee ahp fell ZEE neh/oh RAHN zheh
peach	der Pfirsich

	dare PFEER zich
pear	die Birne
	dee BEER neh
plum	die Pflaume
	dee PFLOW meh
raspberry	die Himbeere
	dee HIM bare eh
strawberry	die Erdbeere
	dee AIRT bare eh

VEGETABLES (DAS GEMÜSE)

•	•
artichoke	die Artischoke
	dee are tee SHOKE eh
asparagus	der Spargel
	dare SHPAR ghel
bean	die Bohne
	dee BOE neh
carrot	die Möhre/Karotte
	dee MER reh/kah ROTE eh
cauliflower	der Blumenkohl
	dare BLOOM en kole
celery	der Stangensellerie
	dare SHTUNG en zell air ee
corn	der Mais
	dare mise
cucumber	die Gurke
	dee GOOR keh
lettuce	der Kopfsalat
	dare KAWPF zah laht
mushroom	der Pilz
	dare piltz
onion	die Zwiebel

dee TSVEE bel

parsley	die Petersilie
	dee pay tare ZEE lee eh
peas	die Erbsen
	dee AIRP sen
potato	die Kartoffel
	dee kahr TAWF el
spinach	der Spinat
	dare shpee NAHT
tomato	die Tomate
	dee toe MAH teh

MEAT, FISH, PO ULTRY (DAS FLEIS CH, DER FIS CH, DAS GEFLüGEL)

chicken	das Huhn/Hähnchen
	duss hoon/HANE chen
fish	. der Fisch
	dare fish
ham	der Schinken
	dare SHINK en
herring	der Hering
	dare HARE ing
lamb	das Lamm
	duss lumm
lobster	der Hummer
	dare HOOM uh
mussels	die Muscheln
	dee MOO sheln
pork	das Schweinefleisch
	duss SHVINE eh flysh
roast beef	der Rinderbraten/das Roastbeef
	dare RIN duh brah ten/duss
	roast beef
sausage	die Wurst

	dee voorst
steak	das Steak
	duss steak
turkey	der Truthahn
	dare TRUEHT hahn
veal	das Kalbfleisch
	duss KULP flysh
venison	das Rehfleisch
	duss RAY flysh

MEAT PREPARATION

rare......englisch gebraten

ENG lish gheh BRAH ten

medium-rare/well....

halb durchgebraten

hulp DOORCH gheh brah ten

well done.....

DOORCH gheh brah ten

DAIRY (DIE MI LCHPRODUKTE)

buttermilk..... die Buttermilch dee BOOT uh milch butter..... die Butter die BOOT uh cream..... die Sahne dee ZAH neh der Sauerrahm sour cream..... dare ZOW uh rahm der Käse cheese..... dare KAY zeh der Frischkäse cream cheese..... dare FRISH kay zeh der Quark curd cheese. dare kvahrk

ice cream	das Eis
	duss ice
milk	die Milch
	dee milch
yogurt	der Joghurt
	dare YOGE hoort

DESSERT (DER NACHTIS CH)

cake	der Kuchen
	dare KOOCH en
candy	die Süßigkeiten
	dee ZUESS ich kite en
chocolate	die Schokolade
	dee SHOE koe lah deh
cookie	das Plätzchen
	duss PLETZ chen
fruit	das Obst
	duss ohpst
ice cream	das Eis
	duss ice
pie	. der Obstkuchen
	dare OHPST kooch en
pudding	der Pudding
-	dare POO ding

AND SO ON (UND SO WEITER)

almond	die Mandel
	dee MUN dell
bread	das Brot
	duss brote
roll	das Brötchen
	duss BRERT chen
egg	das Ei

	duss eye
eggs	•
	dee EYE uh
French fries	die Pommes frites
	dee pawm freet
jam	-
,	dee mahr meh LAH deh
ketchup	der Ketschup
	dare KETCH up
mayonnaise	die Mayonnaise
may ominaisen	dee mah yoe NAZE eh
mustard	der Senf
musturu	dare zenf
pasta, noodles	die Nudeln
pasta, noodies	dee NOO deln
popult	die Erdnuss
peanut	
	dee AIRT noos
pepper	der Pfeffer
	dare PFEFF uh
rice	
	dare rice
salt	
	duss zahltz
sugar	der Zucker
	dare TSOOK uh
toast	der Toast
	dare toste
vanilla	die Vanille
	dee vah NILL eh

Beverages

Pick out some drinks to go along with your food.

BEVERAGES (DIE GETRÄNKE)

beer	das Bier
	duss beer
cocktail	der Cocktail
	dare KAWK tail
coffee	der Kaffee
	dare kuh FAY
cocoa	der Kakao
	dare kah KAH oh
espresso	der Espresso
	dare ess PRESS oh
liqueur	der Likör
	dare lee KER
juice	der Saft
	dare zuft
lemonade	die Limonade
	dee lee moe NAH deh
milk	die Milch
	dee milch
mineral water	das Mineralwasser
	duss minn uh RAHL vuss uh
sparkling water	das Selterswasser
	duss ZELL tuss vuss uh
tea	der Tee
	dare tay
water	das Wasser
	duss VUSS uh
wine	der Wein
	dare vine
	sparkling wine,
	German
champagne	der Sekt
	dare zehkt

E Fact

It is well known that Germans are fond of beer. That means that there are many local breweries and many kinds of beer to sample while you're enjoying a meal out. But don't be afraid to try the German wines as well. There are many fine Mosel and Rhine wines.

Dishes and Silverware

If you need to ask for another fork or a napkin, here's the vocabulary you'll need.

DISHES AND SILV ERWARE

bowl	die Schale
	dee SHAH leh
cup	die Tasse
	dee TUSS eh
	fork
die Gabel	dee GAH bell
glass	das Glas
	duss glahss
highchair	der Hochstuhl
	dare HOECH shtool
knife	das Messer
	duss MESS uh
napkin	die Serviette
	dee zare vee ETT eh
plate	der Teller
	dare TELL uh
saucer	die Untertasse
	dee OON tuh tuss eh
spoon	der Löffel
	dare LERF ell
tray	das Tablett
	duss tah BLETT

Ordering a Meal

With your new food and beverage vocabulary, you're ready to talk with the waiter and order your meal.

dare tawpf/duss glahss

USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

to be hungry	Hunger haben
	HOONG uh HAH ben
to be thirsty	Durst haben
	doorst HAH ben
to order	bestellen
	beh SHTELL en
to drink	trinken
	TRINK en
to eat	essen
	ESS en
check/bill	die Rechnung
	dee REHCH noong
menu	die Speisekarte
	dee SHPY zeh kahr teh
	side order,
a la carte	a la carte
	ah lah kart
fixed-price menu	die Gedeck-Karte
	dee gheh DECK kahr teh

© Question?

How do I know how much of a tip to leave my server?

Gratuity is usually taken care of for you in most restaurants. It is customary to include a service charge of 10 to 20 percent on your bill. But if you find that the service was especially good, it's proper to give your server a little extra.

What would you like? I would like . . . Was möchten Sie? Ich möchte . . . vuss MERCH ten zee, eech MERCH teh

What are you ordering? Was bestellen Sie? vuss beh SHTELL en zee

I'm ordering . . .

Ich bestelle . . .
eech beh SHTELL eh

How much does . . . cost? *Wie viel kostet* . . . ? vee feel KAW stet

Enjoy your meal! *Guten Appetit!*GOO ten AHP eh teet

No smoking!

Nicht rauchen! Rauchen verboten! nihcht ROWCH en, ROWCH en fare BOE ten

No pets allowed. *Kein Zugang für Haustiere!* KINE TSOO gung fuer HOUSE teer eh

Dietary Restrictions

While you are traveling, you can still avoid the foods that you normally would not eat at home. Use these German phrases to explain your dietary restrictions.

```
I am . . . Ich bin . . . eech bin
```

USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

I can't eat . . .

Ich kann kein . . . essen.

eech kahn kine . . . ESS en

eech MAHCH eh INE eh dee ATE



Chapter 8 Shopping and Services

Vacations are fun and keep you on the go. But certain things still have to be done: You have to keep your clothes clean and your hair trimmed. And you just might be getting tired of eating in a restaurant three times a day. So this chapter will introduce you to some phrases that are related to the stores and services you might need.

Stores and Businesses

Here's a list of stores and business that might come in handy.

DESTINATIONS (ZIELE)

bakery	die Bäckerei
	dee beck eh RYE
bank	die Bank
	dee bahnk
butcher shop	die Fleischerei/Metzgerei
	dee flysh eh RYE/metz gheh RYE
candy shop	das Süßwarengeschäft
	duss ZUESS vahr en gheh sheft
clothing store	das Bekleidungsgeschäft
	duss beh KLY doongs gheh sheft
dairy	der Milchladen
	dare MILCH lah den

duss KOWF house die Drogerie dee droe gare EE dry cleaner	department store	das Kaufhaus
dee droe gare EE dry cleaner		duss KOWF house
die chemische Reinigung dee KAME ish eh RINE ee goong fish market	drugstore	die Drogerie
dee KAME ish eh RINE ee goong das Fischgeschäft duss FISH gheh sheft grocery store		dee droe gare EE
fish market das Fischgeschäft duss FISH gheh sheft grocery store das Lebensmittelgeschäft duss LAY bens mit tell gheh sheft die Wäscherei dee vesh eh RYE shopping center das Einkaufszentrum duss INE kowfs tsen troom newsstand der Zeitungskiosk dare TSY toongs kee awsk outdoor market der Markt dare mahrkt dare mahrkt pastry shop die Konditorei dee kawn dee taw RYE pharmacy/drugstore die Apotheke	dry cleaner	die chemische Reinigung
duss FISH gheh sheft das Lebensmittelgeschäft duss LAY bens mit tell gheh sheft die Wäscherei dee vesh eh RYE shopping center		dee KAME ish eh RINE ee goong
grocery store	fish market	das Fischgeschäft
duss LAY bens mit tell gheh sheft die Wäscherei dee vesh eh RYE shopping center		duss FISH gheh sheft
laundromat	grocery store	das Lebensmittelgeschäft
dee vesh eh RYE shopping center		duss LAY bens mit tell gheh sheft
shopping center	laundromat	die Wäscherei
duss INE kowfs tsen troom der Zeitungskiosk dare TSY toongs kee awsk outdoor market		dee vesh eh RYE
newsstand	shopping center	das Einkaufszentrum
dare TSY toongs kee awsk outdoor market		duss INE kowfs tsen troom
outdoor market	newsstand	der Zeitungskiosk
dare mahrkt pastry shop		dare TSY toongs kee awsk
pastry shop	outdoor market	der Markt
dee kawn dee taw RYE pharmacy/drugstore die Apotheke		dare mahrkt
pharmacy/drugstore die Apotheke	pastry shop	die Konditorei
		dee kawn dee taw RYE
dae ah noe TAV kah	pharmacy/drugstore	die Apotheke
dee an poe 1741 ken		dee ah poe TAY keh
shop der Laden	shop	der Laden
dare LAH den		
storedas Geschäft	store	. das Geschäft
duss gheh SHEFT		duss gheh SHEFT
supermarket der Supermarkt	supermarket	der Supermarkt
dare SOOP uh mahrkt		dare SOOP uh mahrkt
tobacconist der Tabakwarenhändler	tobacconist	der Tabakwarenhändler
dare tah BAHK vahr en hend luh		dare tah BAHK vahr en hend luh



The *Apotheke* is one of the stores that is translated into English as "drugstore." But there is a difference between it and the *Drogerie*. In the *Drogerie*, you can obtain perfume, cosmetics, over-the-counter medicines, and various hygiene products. Some of the same products can be bought in the *Apotheke*. But the primary difference between the two is that the *Apotheke* has licensed pharmacists who can prepare prescription medicines and provide advice on their use.

Laundromat and Dry Cleaner

After traveling around for a few days, you're going to need to get your clothes cleaned. Here is some valuable vocabulary for solving this problem.

LAUNDRY VOCABULARY

to wash	waschen
	VUSH en
to dry	trocknen
	TRAWK nen
to dry clean	chemisch reinigen
	KAME ish RINE ih ghen
bleach	das Bleichmittel
	duss BLYCH mit tell
detergent	das Waschmittel
	duss VUSH mit tell
dryer	der Trockner
	dare TRAWK nuh
fabric softener	das Weichspülmittel
	duss VYCH shpuel mit tell
rinse	durchspülen
	DOORCH shpuel en
soap	die Seife
	dee ZIFE eh
starch	die Stärke
	dee SHTARE keh

washing machine.... die Waschmaschine dee VUSH mah shee neh

Hair Salon or Barbershop

You need to know how to tell the stylist or barber how you want your hair done. Familiarize yourself with the following vocabulary. It'll come in handy.

GROO MING VOCABULARY

to brush	bürsten
	BUER sten
to blow dry	fönen
	FER nen
to color	färben
	FARE ben
to curl	locken
	LAW ken
to cut	. schneiden
	SHNY den
to perm	eine Dauerwelle machen
	INE eh DOW uh vell eh MAHCH en
to shave	rasieren
	RAH zee ren
to wash	waschen
	VUSH en
long	. lang
	lung
short	kurz
	koortz
too cold	zu kalt
_	tsoo kult
too hot	zu heiß

tsoo hice

hair style..... die Frisur

dee free ZOOR

hair stylist..... der Friseur/die Friseuse

dare free ZER/dee free ZER zeh

EFact

If you bring along your own electrical appliances, such as a hair dryer or shaver, on your trip to Germany, remember that you'll need a converter. Germany, like all of Europe, has a 220-volt electrical system, different from the 110 volt system in North America.

Clothing and Jewelry

Whether you are shopping for new clothes or just folding up the laundry, the following clothing vocabulary will come in handy.

CLOTHING (DIE KLEIDUNG)

bathing suit..... der Badeanzug

dare BAH deh ahn tsook

boot.....der Stiefel

dare SHTEE fell

coat..... der Mantel

dare MUHN tell

jacket..... die Jacke

dee JUCK eh

jeans..... die Jeans

dee jeans

pajamas..... der Schlafanzug

dare SHLAHF ahn tsook

pants..... die Hose

dee HOE zeh

raincoat..... der Regenmantel

dare RAY ghen muhn tell

sandals..... die Sandalen

dee ZAHN dah len

shoes..... die Schuhe

dee SHOO eh

shorts..... die kurze Hose/Shorts

dee KOORTS eh HOE zeh/shorts

sneakers..... die Turnschuhe

dee TOORN shoo eh

socks..... die Socken

dee ZAWK en

ski jacket..... die Skijacke

dee SHEE yuck eh

sweater..... der Pullover

dare pool OH vuh

T-shirt..... das T-Shirt

duss TEE shirt

EEssential

Perhaps you noticed that *Hose* in German is a singular, whereas in English, "pants" is plural. If *Hose* is the subject of a sentence, its verb will be singular: *Diese Hose ist zu klein*. (These pants are too small.)

WOMEN'S CLO THING (FRAUENKLEIDUNG)

bikini..... der Bikini

dare bee KEE nee

blouse..... die Bluse

dee BLOO zeh

brassiere..... der Büstenhalter

dare BUE sten hult uh

dress..... das Kleid

duss klite

(half) slip..... der Unterrock

dare OON tuh rawk

high-heeled

shoes..... die hochhackigen Schuhe

dee HOECH huck ee ghen SHOO eh

miniskirt..... der Minirock

dare MINN ee rawk

nightgown..... das Nachthemd

duss NAHCHT hemt

panties..... der Schlüpfer

dare SHLUEP fuh

pantyhose, tights..... die Strumpfhose

dee SHTROOMPF hoe zeh

skirt..... der Rock

dare rawk

suit.....das Kostüm

duss kawss TUEM

stockings..... die Strümpfe

dee SHTRUEM pfeh

Essential

Just as English uses "bra" for "brassiere," German also has an abbreviation for der *Büstenhalter: der BH* (dare BAY hah).

MEN'S CLO THING (MÄNNERKLEIDUNG)

bow tie..... die Fliege

dee FLEE gheh

boxer shorts..... die Boxershorts

dee BAWX uh shorts

cummerbund..... der Kummerbund

dare KOOM uh boont

shirt..... das Hemd

duss hemt

sport jacket..... der Sakko

dare ZUK oh

suit	der Anzug
	dare AHN tsook
tie	der Schlips
	dare shlips
tuxedo	der Smoking
	dare SMOKE ing
undershirt	das Unterhemd
	duss OON tuh hemt
underwear	die Unterwäsche
	dee OON tuh vesh eh

JEWELRY (DER SCHMUCK)

barrette	die Haarspange
	dee HAHR shpung eh
bracelet	das Armband
	duss AHRM bunt
brooch	die Brosche
	dee BRAWSH eh
charm bracelet	das Armband mit Anhängern
	duss AHRM bunt mit AHN heng uhn
cufflink	der Manschettenknopf
	dare mahn SHETT en knawpf
earring	der Ohrring
	dare ORE ring
engagement ring	der Verlobungsring
	dare fare LOE boongs ring
necklace	die Halskette
	dee HULSS keh teh
pendant	der Anhänger
	dare AHN heng uh
pin	. die Anstecknadel
	dee AHN shteck nah dell
ring	der Ring

dare ring

tie clasp..... der Krawattenhalter

dare krah WAH ten hult uh

wedding ring..... der Ehering

dare AY eh ring

ACCESSORIES (DAS ACCESS oire)

backpack..... der Rucksack

dare ROOK zuck

belt..... der Gürtel

dare GUER tell

briefcase..... die Aktentasche

dee AHK ten tush eh

eyeglasses..... die Brille

dee BRILL eh

gloves..... die Handschuhe

dee HUNT shoo eh

handkerchief..... das Taschentuch

duss TUSH en tooch

hat.....der Hut

dare hoot

mittens..... die Fausthandschuhe

dee FOWST hunt shoo eh

muffler, scarf..... der Schal

dare shahl

purse..... die Handtasche

dee HUNT tush eh

ribbon..... das Band

duss bunt

neckscarf..... das Halstuch

duss HULLS tooch

shawl..... das Schultertuch

duss SHOOL tuh tooch

Colors and Sizes

Since colors are adjectives, refer to Chapter 2 for a review of how adjective endings work in German.

EFact

Since this book is mainly for speaking purposes, only the predicate adjective form of the German colors is provided.

COLORS (FARBEN)

purple	lila/violett
	LEE lah/vee oh LET
blue	blau
	blow (rhymes with "wow")
green	grün
	gruen
yellow	gelb
	ghelp
orange	orange
	oh RAWN zhe
red	rot
	rote
black	schwarz
	shvahrtz
white	weiß
vice	
grey	grau

	grow
brown	braun
	brown
pink	rosa
	ROH zah
light blue	hellblau
	HELL blow
dark blue	dunkelblau
	DOONK ell blow

SIZES (DIE GRÖSS EN)

clothing size	die Kleidergröße	
	dee KLY duh grer seh	
shoe sizedie Schuhgröße		
	dee SHOO grer seh	
What size do you wear? I wear size		
Welche Größe tragen Sie? Ich trage Größe		

Since German clothing and shoe sizes are numbered according to a different system than the British and American system, you'll need to find a chart of equivalents. If you try something on that doesn't fit, the following vocabulary will come in handy.

VELL cheh GRER seh TRAH ghen zee; eech TRAH gheh grer seh . . .

USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

large	groß
	groess
larger	größer
	GRERE suh
medium	mittelgroß
	MIT ell groess
small	. klein
	kline

smaller..... kleiner

KLINE uh



Chapter 9 Activities and Entertainment

You've done a little shopping, found some new things to buy, and even got a haircut. Now you're ready to go out on the town and do some exploring or have some fun. You can take in a movie or a play, or perhaps go hear a concert. But in order to do these things, you'll need some vocabulary to see you through.

Verbs When You're a Participant

If you're involved in an activity, you're one of the participants. Let's look at the verbs *machen* (to do/make) and *spielen* (to play), which will be helpful when you're involved in an activity.

The Verb Machen

	Present/Past
ich	mache [MAHCH eh]
	machte [MAHCH teh]
du	machst [mahchst]
	machtest [MAHCH test]
er, sie, es	macht [mahcht]
	machte [MAHCH teh]
wir	machen [MAHCH en]
	machten [MAHCH ten]

What are you doing? Was machen Sie? vuss MAHCH en zee

I'm making the bed.

Ich mache das Bett.

eech MAHCH eh duss bet

The verb *machen* is used in many idiomatic expressions that cannot be translated word for word into English. Such expressions must simply be learned and used when appropriate. Let's look at a few useful examples.

Make yourself comfortable/at home. *Mach es dir gemütlich!* mahch ess deer gheh MUET lich

Hurry up. *Mach schnell!*mahch shnell

Never mind. It doesn't matter. *Macht nichts!* mahcht nihchtz

The Verb Spielen

ich...... spiele [SHPEEL eh] spielte [SHPEEL teh] du..... spielst [shpeelst] spieltest [SHPEEL test]

The verb *spielen* is used very much like its English equivalent "to play:" You play sports, games, and musical instruments. And just like English, German doesn't need any prepositions following this verb. The sports, games, and instruments are all direct objects.

Do you play tennis? *Spielen Sie Tennis?* SHPEEL en zee TEN iss

We're playing chess. Wir spielen Schach. veer SHPEEL en shuch

My daughter plays piano.

Meine Tochter spielt Klavier.

MINE eh TAWCH tuh shpeel KLUH vee uh

Essential

Notice that, just like English, German doesn't always require a definite article with the name of a sport, game, or musical instrument: *Mein Sohn spielt Geige*. (My son plays [the] violin.)

Verbs When You're a Spectator

When you're just sitting back and taking in what others are doing, you're a spectator and not a participant. Two important verbs that allow you to be a spectator are *sehen* (to see) and *hören* (to hear).

The Verb Sehen

	Present/Past
ich	sehe [ZAY eh]
	sah [zah]
du	siehst [zeest]
	sahst [zahst]
er, sie, es	sieht [zeet]
	sah[zah]
wir	sehen [ZAY en]
	sahen [ZAH en]
ihr	seht [zate]
	saht [zaht]
Sie	sehen [ZAY en]
	sahen [ZAH en]
sie	sehen [ZAY en]
	sahen [ZAH en]

I saw the children playing in the yard. *Ich sah die Kinder im Garten spielen*. eech zah dee KINN duh im GAHR ten SHPEEL en

She sees a pretty bird. Sie sieht einen schönen Vogel. zee zeet INE en SHERN en FOE ghel

Essential

In some special phrases the verb *sehen can* have a different meaning in English: *Ich sehe fern*. (I'm watching TV.) *Sieh mal!* (Look!)

The Verb Hören

	Present/Past
ich	höre [HER eh]
	hörte [HER teh]
du	hörst [herst]

hörtest [HER test]

er, sie, es..... hört [hert]

hörte [HER teh]

wir..... hören [HER en]

hörten [HER ten]

ihr.....hört [hert]

hörtet [HER tet]

Sie..... hören [HER en]

hörten [HER ten]

sie..... hören [HER en]

hörten [HER ten]

We hear the children singing.

Wir hören die Kinder singen.

veer HER en dee KINN duh ZING en

Do you hear the beautiful music?

Hören Sie die schöne Musik?

HER en zee dee SHERN eh moo ZEEK

EEssential

In some special phrases the verb *hören* can have a different meaning in English: *Ich höre Radio*. (I'm listening to the radio.) *Lass mal etwas von dir hören!* (Keep in touch.)

Sports and Games

You can use the verb *spielen* when talking about the following sports and games.

SPORTS AND GAMES VOCABULARY

baseball..... der Baseball

dare BASE bul

basketball..... der Basketball/Korbball

dare BASS ket bul/KAWRP bul

cards..... Karten

	KAHR ten
chess	der Schach
	dare shuch
golf	. der Golf
	dare gawlf
hockey	der Hockey
	dare HAWK ee
soccer	der Fußball
	dare FOOSS bul
tennis	der Tennis
	dare TEN iss
volleyball	der Volleyball
	dare VAWL ee bul

EAlert!

Notice that *Fußball* means "football" in British English but in American English it's "soccer." The Germans call American football *der amerikanische Football*.

The verb *gehen* (to go) is used when participating in a variety of other sports and activities.

	Present	Past
ich	gehe [GAY eh]	ging [ghing]
du	gehst [gayst]	gingst [ghingst]
er, sie, es	geht [GATE]	ging [ghing]
wir	gehen [GAY en]	gingen [GHING en]
ihr	geht [gate]	gingt [ghingt]
<i>Sie</i>	gehen [GAY en]	gingen [GHING en]
sie	gehen [GAY en]	gingen [GHING en]
Are you going <i>Gehst du radf</i> o gayst doo RAI	ahren?	
No, I'm going	for a walk.	

Nein, ich gehe spazieren. nine eech GAY eh SHPUH tseer en

to go for a stroll..... bummeln

USEFUL VERBS

0	
	BOOM eln
to hike	wandern
	VUN dairn
to jog	. joggen
	JAW ghen
to rollerskate	Rollschuh laufen
	RAWL shoo low fen
to row	rudern
	ROO dairn
to sail	segeln
	ZAY gheln
to ski	Ski laufen
	shee LOW fen

to surf..... surfen

ZOOR fen

to swim..... schwimmen

SHVIM en

to water ski..... Wasserski laufen

VUSS uh shee low fen

Hobbies

Besides sports and games, there are other hobbies you might be involved in. The following vocabulary will be helpful when you speak about hobbies with someone.

HOBBY VOCABULARY

cooking/to cook..... das Kochen/kochen

duss KAWCH en

dancing/to dance	das Tanzen/tanzen
	duss TAHNTS en
fishing/to fish	das Angeln/angeln
	duss AHNG eln
to go fishing	fischen gehen/angeln gehen
	FISH en GAY en/AHNG eln GAY en
gardening	die Gartenarbeit
	dee GAHR ten ahr bite
to garden	im Garten arbeiten
	im GAHR ten AHR bite en
hunting/to hunt	die Jagd/jagen
	dee YAHKT/ YAH ghen
music	die Musik
	dee moo ZEEK
to listen to music	Musik hören
	moo ZEEK HER en
to play music	Musik spielen
	moo ZEEK SHPEEL en
flute	. die Flöte
	dee FLER teh
guitar	die Gitarre
	dee GHEE tahr eh
organ	die Orgel
	dee AWR ghel
piano	das Klavier
	duss KLAH veer
trumpet	die Trompete
	dee TROME pay teh
violin	. die Geige
	dee GYE gheh
reading/to read	das Lesen/lesen
	duss LAY zen

Movies and Television

Other ways of enjoying a variety of entertainment types are at the movies or watching television. Here's some useful vocabulary for these venues.

MOVIE AND TELEVISION VOCABULARY

movie..... der Film dare film feature film. der Spielfilm dare SHPEEL film sich einen Film ansehen to watch a movie..... zeech INE en film AHN zay en movie theater..... das Kino duss KEE noe die Vorstellung/Vorführung showing..... dee FORE shtell oong/ FORE fuer oong seat..... der Platz dare plutz television..... das Fernsehen duss FAIRN zay en to watch television..... fernsehen FAIRN zay en die Fernsehsendung television show..... dee FAIRN zay zen doong dubbed...... synchronisiert zuen kroe nee ZEERT subtitled..... mit Untertiteln mit OON tuh tee teln



The verb *fernsehen* is used differently from its English equivalent "to watch television." The prefix *fern* is placed at the end of the sentence and the word "television" doesn't even appear in the sentence: *Wir sehen jeden Abend fern*. (We watch television every evening.) *Siehst du schon wieder fern?* (Are you watching television again?)

Going to the Theater

There are many fine theaters throughout the German-speaking world. Use the following vocabulary for live performances.

THEATER VOCABULARY

theater	das Theater
	duss TAY ah tuh
opera	die Oper
	dee OH puh
symphony	die Sinfonie
	dee zeen foe NEE
concert	das Konzert
	duss KONE tsairt
ballet	das Ballett
	duss buh LET
	show/
performance	die Aufführung/Vorstellung
	dee OW fuer oong/FORE shtell oong
balcony	der Balkon
	dare buhl KONE
box	. die Loge
	dee LOE zheh
orchestra	das Orchester
	duss ore KESS tuh



Chapter 10 German for Business

K nowing some German business vocabulary can come in handy, particularly if you plan to work in Germany or deal with people who do. This chapter will provide you with words and phrases about professions, work situations, office equipment, banking, changing money, and school.

Jobs and Professions

Most nouns that describe professions have a masculine and feminine form that are identical except for the feminine —*in* ending, for example *der Lehrer/die Lehrerin* (teacher). Where the masculine and feminine in the following lists are identical, the feminine will be identified by the ending —*in*. If the feminine form is different from the masculine, the entire word will be provided for you.

PROF ESSIONS (BERUFE)

actor	der Schauspieler/die –in
	dare SHAU shpeel uh/dee in
artist	der Künstler/die –in
	dare KUENST luh/dee in
baker	. der Bäcker/die –in
	dare BECK un/dee in
butcher	der Fleischer/die –in

	dare FLY shuh/dee in
carpenter	der Tischler/die –in
curpenter	dare TISH luh/dee in
civil servant	der Beamte/die Beamtin
CIVII SCIVAIIL	dare bay UHM teh/dee bay UM tin
cook	
COOK	dare kawch/dee KERCH in
dentist	der Zahnarzt/die Zahnärztin
dentist	dare TSAHN ahrtst/dee TSAHN-airts
	tin
doctor	
uocioi	dare ahrtst/dee AIRTS tin
doorman	
uooman	<i>der Pförtner/die –in</i> dare PFERT nuh/dee in
electrician	der Elektriker/die –in
elecurcian	dare ay LECK tree kuh/dee in
omployoo	der/die Angestellte
employee	dare/dee AHN gheh shtell teh
anginaar	der Ingenieur/die –in
engineer	dare een zheh NEUR/dee in
firoman	der Feuerwehrmann/
fireman	
	die Feuerwehrfrau dare FOY uh vare mun/
	dee FOY uh vare frow
laxyxor/attornoxy	der Rechtsanwalt/
lawyer/attorney	die Rechtsanwältin
	dare REHCHTS ahn vahlt/
	dee REHCHTS ahn velt in
maid	
IIIdiu	duss DEENST mate chen
managar	
manager	der Manager/die –in
mechanic	dare MEN uh juh/die in der Mechaniker/die –in
mechanic	uei mechanikei/ale —III

dare may CHAHN ee kuh/dee in die Krankenschwester

dee KRUNK en shvess tuh

der Apotheker/die –in pharmacist.....

dare AH poe tay kuh/dee in

der Klempner/die –in

dare KLEMP nuh/dee in

police officer..... der Polizist/die –in

dare po lee TSIST/dee in

der Professor/die -in professor......

dare pro FESS or/dee in

der Empfangschef/ receptionist..... (hotel)

die Empfangsdame

dare emp FUNGS sheff/ dee emp FUNGS dah meh

der Sekretär/die –in secretary.....

dare zeh kray TARE/dee in

student...... der Student/die –in

dare shtoo DENT/dee in

der Kellner/die –in waiter/server.....

dare KELL nuh/dee in

der Schriftsteller/die -in writer.......

dare SHRIFT shtell uh/dee in

PFact

Germans make a distinction between students in early grades and students at the university level. Pre-college pupils are called *Schüler* and Schülerin. University level students are called Student and Studentin.

German in the Workplace

To get along in the German workplace, you need some basic

vocabulary that deals with people in various positions, employment, and earnings.

WORKPLACE VOCABULARY

boss	der Chef/die –in
	dare sheff/dee in
business card	die Geschäftskarte
	dee gheh SHEFTS kahr teh
CEO	der Generaldirektor/die–in
	dare ghen air AHL dee RECK tor/dee in
company	die Firma
	dee FEER mah
contract	der Vertrag
	dare fare TRAHK
interview	das Vorstellungsgespräch
	duss FORE shtell oongs
	gheh SHPRAYCH
job	der Job
	dare jawp
meeting	das Treffen
	duss TREFF en
minimum wage	der Mindestlohn
	dare MIN dest lone
raise	die Lohnerhöhung
	dee LONE air her oong
résumé	der Lebenslauf
	dare LAY bens lowf
salary, wages	der Lohn
	dare lone
employment	die Arbeit
	dee AHR bite
unemployed	arbeitslos
	AHR bites loes

to apply for a job..... sich bei einer Firma bewerben

zeech by INE uh FEAR muh

beh VARE ben

to hire..... einstellen

INE shtell en

to fire..... entlassen

ent LUSS en

to lay off..... vorübergehend entlassen

fore UEB uh gay ent ent LUSS en

On the Phone

Speaking on the phone in a foreign language is a daunting experience. Not being able to see the person you're speaking to seems to make comprehension that much more difficult. Just do your best. When someone answers the phone, he or she is most likely to say *hallo* (hah LOE). But many answer with a last name such as Keller ("Keller speaking"). The following phrases will help you through your calls.

May I speak to . . . ?

Kann ich . . . sprechen?

kahn eech SHPREHCH en

I'd like to speak to . . . *Ich möchte* . . . *sprechen*. eech MERCH teh SHPREHCH en

Who is calling? This is . . . Wer ruft an? Hier spricht . . . vare rooft ahn heeuh shpricht

Don't hang up.

Bleiben Sie am Apparat!

BLY ben zee ahm ahp ah RAHT

I'll connect you. *Ich verbinde Sie.* eech fare BIN deh zee

The line is busy.

Die Leitung ist besetzt. dee LYE toong ist beh ZEHTZT

TELEPHONE VOCABULARY

TELEPHONE VOCAB	ULARY
phone number	die Telefonnummer
	dee tay lay fone NOO muh
	phone number
prefix, area code	die Vorwahl
	dee FORE vahl
phone book	das Telefonbuch
	duss tay lay fone BOOCH
cell phone	das Mobiltelefon/Handy
	duss moe beel tay lay FONE/HEN dee
dial tone	der Wählton
	dare VALE tone
collect call	das R-Gespräch
	duss AIR gheh shpraych
local call	das Ortsgespräch
	duss OHRTS gheh shpraych
long distance call	das Ferngespräch
	duss FAIRN gheh shpraych
	answering
machine	der Anrufbeantworter
	dare AHN roof beh ahnt vawr tuh
to call	anrufen/telefonieren
	AHN roof fen/tay lay foe NEER en
to call back	wieder anrufen
	VEE duh AHN roof en
to be cut off	unterbrochen werden
	oont uh BRAWCH en VARE den
to dial a number	eine Nummer wählen
	INE eh NOO muh VAY len
to hang up	aufhängen

OWF heng en

leave a message..... eine Nachricht hinterlassen

INE eh NAHCH richt HIN tuh luss en

to pick up

the phone..... den Hörer abnehmen

dane HER uh AHP nay men

to ring.....klingeln

KLING eln

Essential

When completing a telephone call, you cannot use the expression *auf Wiedersehen* to say goodbye. Instead, say *auf Wiederhören*, which is something like "until I hear from you again."

Office Supplies and Equipment

You won't get any work done if you don't have the right supplies and equipment. Use the following German vocabulary to equip your office.

OFFICE VOCABULARY

desk..... der Schreibtisch

dare SHRIPE tish

inbox..... der Posteingang

dare PAWST ine gung

put in the outbox..... in die Post legen

in dee PAWST LAY ghen

(fountain) pen..... der Füller

dare FUE luh

pencil..... der Bleistift

dare BLY shtift

highlighter..... der Textmarker

dare TEXT mahr kuh

stapler..... der Hefter

dare HEFF tuh die Heftklammer staple..... dee HEFT klum uh die Büroklammer paper clip..... dee bue ROE klum uh paper............ das Papier duss puh PEER piece of paper..... das Stück Papier duss shtueck puh PEER filing cabinet. der Aktenschrank dare AHK ten shrunk file folder....... die Mappe dee MUP eh der Computer computer..... dare kawm PYOO tuh der Drucker printer....... dare DROO kuh copy machine..... das Kopiergerät duss koe PEER gheh rate fax machine...... das Faxgerät

duss FEX gheh rate

typewriter..... die Schreibmaschine

dee SHRIPE muh shee neh

calculator..... der Rechner

dare REHCH nuh

telephone..... das Telefon

duss tay lay FONE

e-mail..... die E-Mail

dee EE male

EFact

Just having equipment in your office isn't enough. You have to know how to use it. The German verb "to use" is *benutzen* (beh NOOTZ en).

The verb "repair" is *reparieren* (ray pahr EER en). "To turn on" and "to turn off" are *anschalten* (AHN shul ten) and *abschalten* (AHP shul ten) respectively.

Banking and Changing Money

Money is important in everyday life and no less significant when traveling. Therefore, it's essential to know the vocabulary that will help you indicate your preferred method of payment, to change money, and to deal with bank accounts.

BANKING VOCABULARY

ATM card.....

money	das Geld
	duss ghelt
	bill, note, paper
money	der Geldschein
	dare GHELT shine
cash	das Bargeld
	duss BAHR ghelt
change	das Kleingeld
	duss KLINE ghelt
coin	die Münze
	dee MUEN tseh
check	der Scheck
	dare sheck
checkbook	das Scheckbuch
	duss SHECK booch
certified check	der bestätigte Scheck
	dare beh SHTATE ick tuh sheck
traveler's check	der Reisescheck
	dare RYE zeh sheck

bank card/

Die Bankkarte

dee BUNK kahr teh

credit card	die Kreditkarte
	dee kray DEET kahr the
bank	die Bank
	dee bunk
savings bank	die Sparkasse
	dee SHPAHR kuss eh
ATM/cash	der Geldautomat
dispenser	dare GHELT ow toe maht
checking account	das Girokonto
	duss GHEE roe kawn toe
savings account	das Sparkonto
	duss SHPAHR kawn toe
balance	der Kontostand
	dare KAWN toe shtunt
bank statement	der Kontoauszug
	dare KAWN toe ows tsook
exchange rate	der Wechselkurs
	dare VEX ell koors
fee	die Gebühr
	dee gheh BUER
interest rate	der Zinssatz
	dare TSINZ zutz
loan	das Darlehen
	duss DAHR lay en
receipt	die Quittung
	dee KVIT oong
sum/total	die Summe/der Betrag
	dee ZOOM eh/dare beh TRAHK
yield	der Ertrag
	dare air TRAHK



Are there other places besides a bank where I can change money?

There are usually money exchange offices at border crossings, large railroad stations, and airports. They're usually open beyond the regular hours of banks and savings banks, which is generally weekdays from 8:00 A.M. to 12:30 P.M. and then from 2:30 P.M. until 4:00 P.M. When looking for money exchange offices, watch for signs that say *Wechselstube* (VEX ell shtoo beh) or *Geldwechsel* (GHELT vex ell).

BANKING VERBS

to buy	kaufen
	KOW fen
to cash a check	einen Scheck einlösen
	INE en sheck INE ler zen
	to change money
(into euros)	Geld (in Euro) wechseln
	ghelt in OY roe VEX eln
to count	zählen
	TSAY len
to make a deposit	einzahlen
	INE tsah len
to earn	verdienen
	fair deen en
to need	brauchen
	BROW chen
to pay	bezahlen
	beh TSAH len
to save money	Geld sparen
	ghelt SHPAH ren
to sell	verkaufen
	fare KOW fen
to sign	unterschreiben
	oon tuh SHRIBE en
to spend	ausgeben

OWS gay ben

to write a check..... einen Scheck schreiben

INE en sheck SHRY ben

to withdraw

(from an account).... (von einem Konto) abheben

fawn INE em KAWN toe AHP hay ben

In School

If you plan on taking some classes or are dealing with someone who is, you'll find the following vocabulary related to schools useful.

EDUCATION VOCABULARY

school..... die Schule

dee SHOO leh

elementary school.... die Grundschule

dee GROONT shoo leh

high school/

prep school..... das Gymnasium

duss ghuem NAHZ ee oom

college/university.... die Universität

dee oo nee vare see TATE

backpack..... der Rucksack

dare ROOK zahk

binder..... die Ringmappe

dee ring mup eh book..... das Buch

duss BOOCH

chalk..... die Kreide

dee KRY deh

chalkboard..... die Wandtafel

dee VAHNT tah fell

classroom..... das Klassenzimmer

duss KLUSS en tsim uh

course/subject	das Fach
	duss fahch
department	die Fakultät
	dee fah kool TATE
dictionary	das Wörterbuch
	duss VER tuh booch
eraser	der Radiergummi
	dare rah DEER goo mee
	grade/year in
school	die Klasse
	dee KLUSS eh
grade/mark	die Note
	dee NOE teh
homework	die Schularbeit, die Hausaufgaben
	dee SHOOL ahr bite,
dee house	owf gah ben
kindergarten	der Kindergarten
	dare KIN duh gahr ten
laptop	der Laptop/tragbare PC
	dare LEP tope/TRAHG bah re pay tsay
major subject	das Hauptfach
	duss HOWPT fahch
map	die Landkarte
	dee LUNT kahr teh
notebook	das Heft
	duss heft
paper	das Papier
	duss pah PEER
piece of paper	das Stück Papier
	duss shtueck pah PEER
student desk	der Tisch
	dare tish
test/exam	das Examen

duss ex AH men

general diploma..... der Schulabschluss

dare shol ahp shloos

prep school

diploma..... das Abitur

duss ah bee TOOR

to enroll (at a

university)..... immatrikulieren

im mah tree koo LEER en

to work on a

doctorate..... promovieren

proe moe VEER en

to qualify as a university

lecturer..... habilitieren

hah bee lee TEER en

doctorate..... der Doktorgrad

dare DAWK tawr graht

EFact

The German school system does not parallel the American system. In fact, there are often significant differences from state to state within Germany. However, in general German children can find themselves in a nursery school, *kindergarten*, a form of elementary school, a form of middle school, and a form of high school. Be careful with the vocabulary. The German word *Hochschule* (HOECH shoo leh) looks like it relates to "high school," but it refers to college or university level education.



Chapter 11 German Medical Phrases

In case you need to go to a doctor or dentist or find a police station while traveling, these German words and phrases that deal with illness, medicine, and emergencies will come in handy.

Common Ailments

This German vocabulary deals with common ailments. These phrases can help you get the proper medical assistance when needed. The following vocabulary goes with *haben* (to have). For example, "to have arthritis" is *Arthritis haben*.

MEDICAL VOCABULARY WITH HABEN

arthritis	Arthritis
	ahrt REE tees
a cold	eine Erkältung
	INE eh air KELL toong
diarrhea	Durchfall
	DOORCH fuhl
an earache	Ohrenschmerzen
	OH rehn shmairtz en
a fever	ein Fieber
	ine FEE buh
the flu	die Grippe

dee GRIP peh
Erfrierungen
air FREER oong en
Heuschnupfen
HOY shnoop fen

a headache..... Kopfschmerzen

KAWPF shmairtz en

heartburn..... das Sodbrennen

duss ZOHT brenn en

hemorrhoids..... Hämorrhoiden

hay more HOY den

die Seekrankheit seasickness.....

dee ZAY krunk hite

a runny nose..... eine laufende Nase

INE eh LOW fehn deh NAH zeh

sinusitis..... Sinusitis

zee noo ZEE tees

a stomachache..... Magenschmerzen

MAH ghen shmairtz en

Another group of illnesses is expressed using the verb *sein* (to be). For example, "to be asthmatic" is *Asth-matiker sein*.

MEDICAL VOCABULARY WITH SEIN

asthmatic..... Asthmatiker/asthmatisch

AHST mah tee kuh/AHST mah tish

(have) a cold..... erkältet

air KELL tet

dee ah BATE ee kuh/

dee ah BATE ish

car sick..... autokrank

OW toe krunk

There is one term that is unique. If you wish to say you are an insomniac, use the phrase "*Ich leide an Schlaflosigkeit*." (eech LYE deh ahn SHLAHF loze ik kite).

MEDICAL VERBS

to need an inhaler
einen Inhalationsapparat brauchen
INE en in hah lah tsee OWNS ahp ah raht BROW chen

to need sugar now

Zucker sofort brauchen

TSOO kuh zoe FORT BROW chen

to have high blood pressure

hohen Blutdruck haben

HOE en BLOOT drook HAH ben

to have low blood pressure
niedrigen Blutdruck haben
NEE dree ghen BLOOT drook HAH ben

to break one's arm, leg sich den Arm/das Bein brechen zeech dane ahrm/duss bine BREHCH en

©Alert!

Unlike English, German doesn't use possessive adjectives with parts of the body, such as "my arm" or "her leg." Instead, reflexive pronouns are used and the body part is preceded by a definite article (*der*, *die*, *das*): *Er bricht sich den Finger*. (He breaks his finger.)

Parts of the Body

Whether you are in a doctor's office or a clothing store, knowing the parts of the body is useful.

PARTS OF THE BOD Y (KÖRPERTEILE)

hair																					das	Hc	aai
------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-----	----	-----

, ,	duss hahr
head	der Kopf
	dare kawpf
face	das Gesicht
	duss gheh ZIHCHT
eye	das Auge
	duss OW gheh
eyes	die Augen
	dee OW ghen
nose	die Nase
	dee NAH zeh
cheek	die Backe/Wange
	dee BUCK eh/VUNG eh
mouth	der Mund
	dare moont
lip	die Lippe
	dee LIP eh
tooth	der Zahn
	dare tsahn
ear	das Ohr
	duss ore
neck	der Hals
	dare huhls
chest	die Brust
	dee broost
stomach	der Magen
	dare MAH ghen
arm	der Arm
	dare ahrm
shoulder	die Schulter
	dee SHOOL tuh
elbow	der Ellbogen
	dare ELL boe ghen

wrist	das Handgelenk
	duss HUNT gheh lenk
hand	die Hand
	dee hunt
finger	der Finger
	dare FEENG uh
fingernail	der Fingernagel
	dare FEENG uh nah ghel
thumb	der Daumen
	dare DOW men
back	der Rücken
	dare RUE ken
leg	das Bein
	duss bine
knee	das Knie
	duss knee
ankle	das Fußgelenk
	duss FOOS gheh lenk
foot	der Fuß
	dare foos
toe	der Zeh
	dare tsay

Essential

The words *Backe and Wange* tend to be used with the cheeks of the face. If you wish to refer to the "cheek" of the buttocks, you should use the term *die Hinterbacke* (dee HIN tuh buck uh).

Going to the Doctor

If you need to go the doctor while traveling, use the following vocabulary along with the common ailments already presented to describe your symptoms.

I'm cold. (I feel cold.)

Mir ist kalt. meer ist kult.

I'm hot. (I feel hot.)

Mir ist heiß.

meer ist hice

He's dizzy. (He feels dizzy.) *Ihm ist schwindlig*. eem ist SHVIND lik

I'm jet lagged.

Mir macht die Zeitumstellung zu schaffen. meer mahcht dee TSITE oom shtell oong tsoo SHUFF en

EFact

In some expressions, German uses the dative case to show how someone feels. Where English says "I feel hot," German says "to me it is hot" (*Mir ist heiß*.) Check Chapter 2 for a review of the dative case.

You can use the verb *sein* (to be) with many adjectives that express how you feel.

I am . . .

Ich bin . . .

eech bin

ICH BIN...

seasick..... seekrank

ZAY krunk

pregnant..... schwanger

SHVUNG uh

sick.....krank

krunk

tired..... müde

MUE deh

I'm constipated.

Ich leide an Verstopfung. eech LYE deh ahn fare SHTAWP foong

He's sunburned.

Er hat einen Sonnenbrand. air haht INE en ZAWN en brahnt

You can use the following phrase if you have an allergy:

I'm allergic to . . .

Ich bin gegen . . . allergisch.

eech bin GAY ghen . . . ull AIR gish

ICH BIN GEGEN . . . ALLERGISCH.

aspirin..... Aspirin

ah spee REEN

yote

penicillin..... Penizillin

pay nee tsee LEEN

Essential

Review Chapter 7 if you are allergic to foods. You can also say that you're allergic to something by using the phrase *Ich bin Allergiker*. (I'm an allergy sufferer.)

SYMPTOMATIC VERBS

ache..... weh tun

vay toon

to bleed..... bluten

BLOO ten

to faint..... in Ohnmacht fallen

in OWN mahcht FUHL en

to fall..... fallen

FUHL en

to limp..... hinken

HINK en

to sneeze..... niesen

NEEZ en

to throw up..... sich erbrechen

zeech air BREHCH en

Going to the Dentist

Should you need to see a dentist while traveling, you want to be sure you can communicate your problems. Here is some essential German vocabulary that will be helpful.

DENTAL VOCABULARY

at the dentist's

office..... beim Zahnarzt

bime TSAHN ahrtst

tooth..... der Zahn

dare tsahn

baby tooth..... der Milchzahn

dare MIHLCH tsahn

back tooth..... der Backenzahn ganz hinten

dare bahk en tsahn gahnts hin ten

canine tooth..... der Eckzahn

dare ECK tsahn

front tooth..... der vordere Zahn

dare FORE dare eh tsahn

lower tooth..... der untere Zahn

dare OON tare eh tsahn

molar..... der Backenzahn

dare BUCK en tsahn

upper tooth..... der obere Zahn

dare OH bare eh tsahn

wisdom tooth..... der Weisheitszahn

das Zahnfleisch	dare VICE hites tsahn
gums	das Zahnfleisch
G	duss TSAHN flysh
jaw	der Kiefer
•	dare KEE fuh
mouth	der Mund
	dare moont
abscess	der Abszess
	dare ahp TSESS
toothache	das Zahnweh
	duss TSAHN vay
local anesthesia	die örtliche Betäubung
	dee ERT lich eh beh TOY boong
a broken tooth	ein abgebrochener Zahn
	ine AHP gheh brawch en uh tsahn
cavity	das Loch
	duss lawch
crown	die Zahnkrone
	dee TSAHN kroe neh
filling	die Zahnfüllung
	dee TSAHN fuell oong
infected	infiziert
	in fee TSEERT
injection	die Injektion/Spritze
	dee in yeck tsee OWN/SHPRITZ eh
anesthetic	das Betäubungsmittel
	duss beh TOY boongs mit tell
open your mouth	machen Sie den Mund auf
_	MAHCH en zee dane moont owf
root canal	die Wurzelbehandlung
	dee VOOR tsell beh hahnd loong
teeth cleaning	die Zahnreinigung
	dee TSAHN rine ee goong

dental floss..... die Zahnseide

dee TSAHN zye deh

toothbrush..... die Zahnbürste

dee TSAHN buers teh

false teeth..... die Zahnprothese

dee TSAHN pro tay zeh

to bleed..... bluten

BLOOT en

to brush

(one's teeth)..... sich die Zähne putzen

zeech dee TSAY neh POOTZ en

to injure..... verletzen

FARE letz en

to lose..... verlieren

FARE lee ren

to pull out,

extract..... extrahieren, ausziehen

ex trah HEE ren, OWS tsee en

to replace..... ersetzen

air ZETZ en

to rinse..... ausspülen

OWS shpue len

E Fact

The German preposition *bei* is translated as "by" or "at" in English. It is also translated as "at a person's home, at someone's office," or "for a certain employer." For example, *bei Frau Keller* (at Mrs. Keller's house), *beim Arzt* (at the doctor's office), and *bei einer Bank arbeiten* (to work for a bank).

Going to the Pharmacy

The following list of words and phrases will come in handy when you pay a visit to a pharmacy.

PHARMACY VOCABULARY

pharmacy	die Apotheke
	dee ah poe TAY keh
pharmacist	der Apotheker/die Apothekerin
	dare ah poe TAY kuh/
	dee ah poe TAY kuh rin
antibiotics	das Antibiotikum
	duss ahn tee bee OH tee koom
antiseptic	das Antiseptikum
	duss ahn tee ZEP tee koom
aspirin	das Aspirin
	duss ah spee REEN
cough drop	das Hustenbonbon
	duss HOOS ten bawn bawn
cough syrup	der Hustensaft
	dare HOOS ten zuft
laxative	das Abführmittel
	duss AHP fuer mit tell
medicine	das Medikament
	duss made ee kah MENT
pill	die Pille
	dee PILL eh
prescription	das Rezept
	duss ray TSEPT
remedy	das Heilmittel
	duss HILE mit tell
	tablet (of
medicine)	die Tablette
	dee tah BLETT eh
mild	mild/leicht
	millt/lycht
strong	stark
	shtahrk

Emergencies and Disasters

You never know what could happen. Just to be on the safe side, here are some words and phrases that would be useful should you ever encounter an emergency.

EMERGENCY VOCABULARY

Emergency!										Notfall!
------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----------

NOTE fuhl

Fire!..... Feuer!

FOY uh

Police!.... Polizei!

poe lee TSY

deep

Watch out!..... Vorsicht!

FORE zihcht

accident..... der Unfall

dare OON fuhl

attack..... der Angriff

dare AHN griff

burglary..... der Einbruch/Diebstahl

dare INE brooch/DEEP shtahl

crash..... das Unglück, der Zusammenstoß

duss OON glueck,

dare tsoo ZAHM en shtohs

explosion..... die Explosion

dee ex ploe zee OWN

fire..... das Feuer

duss FOY uh

fist fight..... die Schlägerei

dee shlay gare EYE

flood..... die Überschwemmung

dee ueb uh SHVEMM oong

gunshot..... der Schuss

dare shoos

mugging..... der Straßenraub

dare SHTRAHS en rowp

rape..... die Vergewaltigung

dee fare gheh VULL tee goong

to look for..... suchen

ZOO chen

ambulance..... der Krankenwagen

dare KRUNK en vah ghen

doctor..... der Arzt/die Ärztin

dare ahrtzt/dee AIRTZ tin

fire fighter..... der Feuerwehrmann/

die Feuerwehrfrau

dare FOY uh vare munn/ dee FOY uh vare frow

help..... die Hilfe

dee HILL feh

police officer..... der Polizist/die Polizistin

dare poe lee TSIST/dee poe lee TSIS tin

to drown.... ertrinken

air TRINK en

to be in labor..... die Wehen bekommen

dee VAY en beh KAWM en

to be wounded..... verwundet sein

fare VOON det zine



Chapter 12 In Your Community

In the previous chapters, you encountered German phrases that are helpful when traveling, dining out, going shopping, and even finding medical or dental care. This chapter will introduce you to vocabulary that deals with everyday tasks, such as grocery shopping, going to the post office, buying a newspaper, and a variety of other around-town activities.

At the Market

You can do your grocery shopping in Germany by going to the various specialty shops: a bakery, a butcher shop, a dairy store, and so on. Or you can make things more convenient for yourself by doing all your shopping in one place: the supermarket. Whichever you decide to do, the following phrases will come in handy.

USEFUL GROCERY SHOPPING TERMS

grocery store	das Lebensmittelgeschäft
	duss LAY bens mit tell gheh sheft
outdoor market	der Markt
	dare mahrkt
supermarket	der Supermarkt
	dare ZOO puh mahrkt
this one	dieses

EFact

The demonstrative pronouns *dieser* and *jener* have to agree with the gender and number of the noun to which they refer. For example, since *Hut* (hat) is masculine, say *dieser Hut* and *jener Hut* (this hat, that hat). With a feminine noun such as *Lampe* (lamp), say *diese Lampe* and *jene Lampe* (this lamp, that lamp). With a neuter noun like *Buch* (book), say *dieses Buch* and *jenes Buch* (this book, that book). Plurals like *Schuhe* (shoes) become *diese Schuhe* and *jene Schuhe* (these shoes, those shoes).

Quantities, Weights, and Measures

It's important to be familiar with the German vocabulary that deals with quantities, in order to make purchases in the amount you want.

How much does it weigh? It weighs . . . kilograms. *Wie viel wiegt es? Es wiegt* . . . *Kilo*. vee feel veekt es / es veekt . . . KEE loe

MEASUREMENT VOCABULARY

piece	ein Stück
	ine shtueck
box	eine Schachtel

INE eh SHUCH tell

can.... eine Dose

INE eh DOE zeh

bottle..... eine Flasche

INE eh FLUSH eh

jar....ein Glas

ine glahss

gram..... ein Gramm

ine grahm

kilogram.... ein Kilogramm

ine KEE loe grahm

pound..... ein Pfund

ine pfoont

liter.....ein Liter

ine LEE tuh

milliliter..... ein Milliliter

ine MILL ih lee tuh

tin...eine Büchse

INE eh BUEX eh

E Fact

The German word *Pfund* (pound) shouldn't be confused with the weight used in England and North America. It is a metric term that means "half a kilogram" or 500 grams.

USEFUL MEASUREMENT PHRASES

enough..... genug

gheh NOOK

a lot, many..... viel

feel

how many,

how much..... wie viele/wie viel

vee FEE leh/vee feel

more..... *mehr*

mare

less, fewer..... weniger

VAY nee guh

a little..... ein bisschen

ine BISS chen

too much,

too many..... zu viel/zu viele

tsoo feel/tsoo FEE leh

no more bread..... kein Brot mehr

kine brote mare

EAlert!

When using quantities in German, you don't have to use the word "of" when stating the quantity, such as "a jar of jam." In German, that phrase is *ein Glas Marmalade*. And be sure to review the metric system before arriving in Europe, because inches and gallons aren't used there.

At the Bakery

When you see a sign with the word *Bäkerei* on it, you've found a store that primarily sells bread and rolls. A *Kondi-torei*, on the other hand, is a store that offers cookies, tarts, cakes, and fancy pastries. It often provides a little seating area where you can snack on a pastry and drink a cup of coffee or glass of wine. The following German vocabulary will be useful when you visit one of these stores.

BäKEREI AND KONDITOREI VOCABULARY

baker.....Bäckerin der Bäcker/die

dare BECK uh/dee BECK uh rin

bakery..... die Bäkerei

dee BECK uh rye

pastry shop..... die Konditorei

	dee kawn dee toe RYE
bread	das Brot
	duss brote
rye bread	das Roggenbrot
	duss RAW ghen brote
	whole wheat
bread	das Vollkornbrot
	duss FAWL kohrn brote
	a loaf of black
bread	ein Laib Schwarzbrot
	ine lipe SHVAHRTS brote
doughnut	der Berliner
	dare BARE lee nuh
cake	der Kuchen
	dare KOOCH en
cookie	das Plätzchen
	duss PLETZ chen
roll	das Brötchen
	duss BRERT chen

At the Post Office

The words *die Post* and *das Postamt* tell you that you are at the post office.

PO STAL VOCABULARY

post office	die Post/das Postamt
	dee pawst/duss PAWST ahmt
mail	die Post
	dee pawst
mailbox	der Briefkasten
	dare BREEF kuss ten
postage	das Porto
	duss PORE toe

stamp	<i>die Briefmarke</i> dee BREEF mahr keh
book of stamps	das Briefmarkenheft
	duss BREEF mahr ken heft
air mail	die Luftpost
	dee LOOFT pawst
zip code	die Postleitzahl
	dee PAWST lite tsahl
change of address	die Adressenänderung
	die Adressenänderung
	dee ah DRESS en end uh roong
express mail	der Eilbrief
	dare ILE breef
general delivery	postlagernd
	PAWST lah gairnt
insured	versichert
	fare ZICH airt
receipt	die Quittung
	dee KVIT oong
registered	eingeschrieben
	INE gheh shree ben
postcard	die Postkarte
	dee PAWST kahr teh
special delivery	die Eilzustellung
	dee ILE tsoo shtell oong
address	die Adresse/Anschrift
	dee ah DRESS eh/AHN shrift
envelope	der Briefumschlag
	dare BREEF oom shlahk
letter	der Brief
	dare breef
package	das Paket
	duss pah KATE

recipient..... der Empfänger/die Empfängerin

dare emp FENG uh/

dee emp FENG uh rin

sender..... der Absender/die Absenderin

dare AHP zen duh/

dee AHP zen duh rin

size..... die Größe

dee GRER seh

weight..... das Gewicht

duss gheh VICHT

money order..... die Postanweisung

dee PAWST ahn vye zoong

postage due..... die Nachgebühr

dee NAHCH gheh buer

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If you want to mail letters and postcards when you're out on the street, look for a yellow box. That's the traditional color for the German postal system.

Computers and Cybercafés

If you don't have your computer along on your trip, a good place to check e-mails, print documents, or just surf the net is the cybercafé.

TECHNOLOGY VOCABULARY

computer..... der Computer

dare kawm PYOO tuh

cybercafé..... das Cybercafé

duss SYE buh kah fay

CD-ROM drive...... das CD-ROM-Laufwerk

duss tsay day rome LOWF vairk

e-mail..... die E-Mail

dee EE mail

e-mail address	die E-Mail-Adresse
dee ee mail ah DRESS eh	dia Datai
file	
hand didan	dee dah TYE
hard drive	das Festplattenlaufwerk
•	duss FEST plutt en lowf vairk
Internet	das Internet
	duss IN tuh net
keyboard	die Tastatur
	dee tahs tah TOOR
laptop	der Laptop
	dare LEP tawp
monitor	der Monitor, Bildschirm
	dare MAWN ee toh, BILT sheerm
mouse	die Maus
	dee mouse
per hour	pro Stunde
	proe SHTOON deh
printer	der Drucker
	dare DROOK uh
software	die Software
	dee SAWFT ware
hardware	die Hardware
	dee HARD ware
website	die Website
	dee WEB site
to download	herunterladen
	hare OON tuh lah den
receive	empfangen
	emp FAHNG en
send	•
	ZEN den
to click on	anklicken
to circis oil	anatemen

	AHN klick en
to delete	löschen
	LER shen



Chapter 13 Miscellaneous German

The categories of vocabulary in this chapter are not interconnected, but they play an important role in the German language. It will be helpful to be familiar with them. You'll encounter words and phrases that deal with weather, physical descriptions, personality, moods, and a little romance.

Weather Words

The weather is always a topic of conversation whether in English or German, so you'll find the following vocabulary useful.

How's the weather? It is . . . Wie ist das Wetter? Es ist . . . vee ist duss VET tuh ess ist

WEATHER VOCABULARY

hot	heiß
	hice
cold	kalt
	kult
cool	kühl
	kuehl
warm	warm
	vahrm

nice	schön
	shern
bad	schlecht
	shlehcht
humid	feucht
	foycht
rainy	regnerisch
	RAYG nuh rish
sunny	sonnig
	ZAWN ik
cloudy	bewölkt
	beh VERLKT
stormy	stürmisch
	SHTUER mish
windy	windig
	VIN dik
foggy	neblig
	NAY blik

The names of the seasons are nouns, so they are always capitalized in German.

SEASONS OF THE YEAR (DIE JAHRESZ EITEN)



Some weather expressions require the use of a verb instead of an

adjective, for example: *Es regnet*. (It's raining.) *Es schneit*. (It's snowing.) *Es donnert*. (It's thundering.) *Es blitzt*. (Lightning is flashing.) *Es gießt in Strömen*. (It's raining cats and dogs.)

Descriptive Data

If you want to describe the new person you're dating or tell the police about a pickpocket you saw, you'll need some descriptive vocabulary.

DESCRIPTIVE VOCABULARY

man	der Mann
	dare munn
woman	die Frau
	dee frow
boy	der Junge
	dare YOONG eh
girl	. das Mädchen
	duss MATE chen
tall	groß
	grohss
short	kurz
	koortz
fat	dick
	dick
thin	dünn
	duenn
	handsome/
beautiful	hübsch
	huebsh
ugly	hässlich
	HESS lich
tan	sonnengebräunt
	ZAWN en gheh broynt
pretty	schön

eyes..... die Augen

dee OW ghen

hair..... das Haar

duss hahr

freckles..... die Sommersprossen

dee ZAWM uh shpraws en

dimples..... die Grübchen

dee GRUEP chen

wrinkles..... die Falten

dee FUL ten

Personality Traits

If you want to describe someone's personality traits rather than physical traits, you need a different kind of vocabulary. Here are some helpful words.

USEFUL DESCRIPTIVE ADJECTIVES

athletic..... atlethisch/sportlich

aht LAY tish/SHPAWRT lich

boring..... langweilig

LUNG vye lik

brave..... tapfer

TAHPF uh

conceited..... eingebildet

INE gheh bill det

cowardly..... feige

FYE gheh

forgetful..... vergesslich

fare GHESS lich

friendly..... freundlich

FROYNT lich

funny..... komisch

	KOE mish
generous	großzügig
8	GROHS tsueg ik
hardworking	fleißig
	FLY sik
impatient	ungeduldig
imputiciti	OON gheh dool dik
interesting	interessant
interesting	in tare eh SAHNT
kind	
Kiliu	net
likeable	
iikeabie	zuem PAH tish
lozy	
lazy	fowl
	
mean	
	gheh MINE
naïve	
	nah EEF
open-minded	aufgeschlossen
	OWF gheh shlaws en
outgoing	kontaktfreudig
	kawn TAHKT froy dik
patient	geduldig
	gheh DOOL dik
patriotic	patriotisch
	pah tree OH tish
playful	scherzhaft
	SHAIRTZ huft
reserved	zurückhaltend
	tsoo RUEK hult ent
serious	ernst
	airnst

shy	schüchtern
	SHUECH tuhn
smart	klug
	klook
sophisticated	kultiviert
	kool tee VEERT
strong	stark
	shtahrk
studious	lerneifrig
	LAIRN ife rik
stupid	dumm
	doom
weak	schwach
	shvuhch

Mood Management

Use the following German vocabulary to describe someone's mood.

angry	böse
	BER zeh
annoying	ärgerlich
	AIR guh lich
ashamed	beschämt
	beh SHAYMT
calm	ruhig
	ROO ik
confident	zuversichtlich
	TSOO fare zihcht lich
confused	verwirrt
	fare VEERT
disappointed	enttäuscht
	ent TOYSHT
embarrassed	verlegen
	fare LAY ghen

excited..... aufgeregt

OWF gheh raykt

exhausted..... erschöpft

air SHERPFT

happy..... froh

froe

hyper(active)..... aufgedreht

OWF gheh drayt

lonely..... einsam

INE zum

nervous..... nervös

nare VERSE

sad..... traurig

TROW rik

sloppy..... schlampig

SHLUMP ik

tired.....müde

MUE deh

worried..... besorgt

beh ZAWRGT

©Alert!

Some descriptions in German have to be made by using a verbal expression rather than an adjective, for example: *Ich habe Angst*. (I'm scared.) *Es tut mir Leid*. (I'm sorry.)

The Language of Romance

German is not one of the Romance languages, but still it has a wealth of expressions that have to do with dating, love, and marriage.

I love you, too.

Ich liebe dich auch.

eech LEE beh deech owch

Do you want to marry me?

Willst du mich heiraten? villst doo meech HYE rah ten

ROMANTIC VOCABULARY

to date	(mit jemandem) ausgehen
	mitt YAY mahn dem OWS gay en
to get engaged	sich (mit jemandem) verloben
	zeech mitt YAY mahn dem
	fare LOE ben
to get married	heiraten
	HYE rah ten
engagement	die Verlobung
	dee fare LOE boong
wedding	die Hochzeit
	dee HOECH tsite
wedding anniversary	der Hochzeitstag
	dare HOECH tsites tuck
honeymoon	die Flitterwochen
	dee FLIT uh vawch en
present	das Geschenk
	duss gheh SHENK
flowers	die Blumen
	dee BLOO men
candy	die Süßigkeiten
	dee ZUESS ik kite en
perfume	das Parfüm
	duss pahr FUEM
jewelry	der Schmuck
	dare shmook
engagement ring	der Verlobungsring
	dare fare LOE boogs ring
wedding ring	der Ehering
	dare AYE eh ring

bride	die Braut
	dee browt
groom	der Bräutigam
dare BROY tee gahm	
husband, spouse	der Mann/Gatte
	dare munn/GUT teh
fiancé, fiancée	der/die Verlobte
	dare/dee fare LOEP teh
lover	der/die Geliebte
	dare/dee gheh LEEP teh
boyfriend	der Freund
	dare froynt
wife, spouse	die Frau/Gattin
	dee frow/GUT tin
girlfriend	die Freundin
	dee FROYN din
	friend,
acquaintance	der/die Bekannte
	dare/dee beh KAHN teh

EFact

Germans make a clear distinction between a close friend and someone who is a casual *friend* or *acquaintance*. Call someone who is dear to you Freund or Freundin. But someone you just met or who is not very close to you is a *Bekannte*.



Chapter 14 Common German Expressions

In the previous chapters of this book, you encountered vocabulary that was organized by topic or situation. This final chapter is a little different. A series of commonly used German expressions will be presented for their special usage of certain verbs. Some of the expressions are highly idiomatic and can't always be translated literally into English, but in all cases their use will be fully explained.

Espressions with Es Gibt

The phrase *es gibt* is used where in English you say "there is" or "there are." *Es gibt* comes from the verb *geben* (to give). However, other special expressions that contain the verb *geben* exist that also don't conform to the general meaning "give."

(E) Fact

It is common in all languages to have combinations of words that, when translated into another language, make little or no sense. These are called idioms, and they require special attention.

THE VERB GEBEN

Present	Past
ich gebe [GAY beh]	gab [gahp]
du gibst [geepst]	gabst [gahpst]

er, sie, es gibt [geept] gab [gahp]

wir geben [GAY ben] gaben [GAH ben]

Sie geben [GAY ben] gaben [GAH ben] sie geben [GAY ben] gaben [GAH ben]

I don't believe it. (There's no such thing.) *Das gibt es ja gar nicht.* duss geept ess yah gahr nihcht

It happens all the time.

Das gibt es wohl häufiger.

duss geept ess vole HOY fee guh

It wasn't like that back in my day. *Zu meiner Zeit gab es das nicht.* tsoo MINE uh tsite gahp ess duss nihcht

Is there anything else?

Gibt es noch etwas?

geept ess nohch EHT wuss

There'll be rain tomorrow.

Morgen gibt es Regen.

MORE ghen geept ess RAY ghen

There's nothing to eat. *Es gibt nichts zu essen*. ess geebt nihchtz tsoo ESS en

What is there to drink?

Was gibt es zu trinken?

vuss geept ess tsoo TRINK en

What's new?
Was gibt es Neues?
vuss geept ess NOY ess

There's a new movie at the movie theater today. *Im Kino gibt es heute einen neuen Film.* im KEE noe geept ess HOY teh INE en NOY en film

EXPRESSIONS WITH GEBEN

to send off to be printed.... zum Druck geben

tsoom drook GAY ben

to send out for repairs..... zur Reparatur geben

tsoor ray pah rah TOOR

GAY ben

to mail.....zur Post geben

tsoor pawst GAY ben

to kick..... einen Tritt geben

INE en tritt GAY ben

OON zin fawn zeech GAY ben

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Although es *gibt* is most often translated as "there is" or "there are," don't confuse that with the adverbs da and *dort* which mean "there" as a location.

Expressions with Machen

There are a variety of useful expressions that are formed from the verb *machen* (to make). The English translation of some of these special expressions does not make sense if you translate it literally.

Present Past

ich mache [MAHCH eh] machte [MAHCH teh]
du machst [mahchst] machtest [MAHCH test]
er, sie, es macht [mahcht] machte [MAHCH teh]
wir machen [MAHCH en] machten [MAHCH ten]
ihr macht [mahcht] machtet [MAHCH tet]
Sie machen [MAHCH en] machten [MAHCH ten]
sie machen [MAHCH en] machten [MAHCH ten]

This makes you thirsty.

Das macht Durst.

duss mahcht doorst

This makes you hungry. Das macht Hunger. duss mahcht HOONG uh

I take a picture. *Ich mache ein Foto.* eech MAHCH eh ine FOE toe

Make yourself comfortable. Mach es dir gemütlich! mahch ess deer gheh MUET lich What should I do?

Was soll ich nur machen? vuss zawl eech noor MAHCH en

EXPRESSIONS WITH MACHEN

sich die Haare machen to do one's hair.....

zeech dee HAH reh MAHCH en

to do one's sich die Fingernägel machen

fingernails.....

zeech dee FING uhr nay ghell

MAHCH en

to give a party..... ein Fest machen

ine fest MAHCH en

einen Kurs machen to take a course.....

INE en koors MAHCH en

to make enemies..... sich Feinde machen

zeech FINE deh MAHCH en

to get to work..... sich an die Arbeit machen

zeech ahn dee AHR bite MAHCH en

PFact

The verb machen is most often translated as "to make." In some

expressions it can also be translated as "to do." *Was machst du*? (What are you doing?)

Expressions with Gehen

The verb *gehen* is used to mean "to go" on foot. But it occurs in other expressions where the meaning is sometimes varied.

THE VERB GEHEN

Present	Past
ich gehe [GAY eh]	ging [ging]
du gehst [gayst]	<pre>gingst[gingst]</pre>
er, sie, es geht [gate]	ging [ging]
wir gehen [GAY en]	gingen [GING en]
ihr geht [gate]	gingt [gingt]
Sie gehen [GAY en]	gingen [GING en]
sie gehen [GAY en]	gingen [GING en]

Yes, that will work. *Ja*, *das geht*. yah duss gate

This clock is wrong.

Diese Uhr geht falsch.

DEE zeh oor gate fulsh

That will be difficult.

Das wird schwer gehen.

duss vihrd shvare GAY en

How are you (formal)? *Wie geht es Ihnen?* vee gate ess EE nen

I'm fine, thanks. *Es geht mir gut, danke.* ess gate meer goot dunk eh

He only thinks of money. *Ihm geht es nur um Geld*.

eem gate ess noor oom ghelt

EXPRESSIONS WITH GEHEN

to face the street..... nach der Straße gehen

nahch dare SHTRAH seh

GAY en

to face north..... nach Norden gehen

nahch NORE den GAY en

to make a detour.... einen Umweg gehen

INE en OOM vake GAY en

to go into the movies..... ins Kino gehen

ins KEY no GAY en

to go to bed.....schlafen gehen

SHLAH fen GAY en

to go shopping..... einkaufen gehen

INE kow fen GAY en

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You can use nach . . . gehen with any number of expressions that say that something "faces" or "looks out on" a place. But gehen can also be used with the preposition zu and the prefix *hinaus* to achieve a similar meaning.

Expressions with Lassen

The basic meaning of *lassen* is "let" or "allow." However, it is frequently used to express that someone "gets" or "has" something done. In addition, there are some useful idiomatic expressions to know.

THE VERB LASSEN

Present Past

ich lasse [LUSS eh]ließ [lees]du lässt [lest]ließt [leest]

er, sie, es lässt [lest] ließ [lees]

wir lassen [LUSS en] ließen [LEES en]

ihr lasst [lusst] ließt [leest]

Sie lassen [LUSS en] ließen [LEES en] sie lassen [LUSS en] ließen [LEES en]

Let the boys enjoy themselves. *Lass den Jungen den Spaß!*luss dane YOONG en dane shpahs

I didn't let the stranger come into my apartment. *Ich ließ den Fremden nicht in meine Wohnung.* eech lees dane FREM den nihcht in MINE eh VOE noong

She gets the car repaired.

Sie lässt den Wagen reparieren.

zee lest dane VAH ghen ray pah REE ren

I got my suit dry-cleaned. *Ich ließ mir den Anzug reinigen.* eech lees meer dane AHN tsook RINE ih gen

EXPRESSIONS WITH LASSEN

to run water in the

bathtub..... Wasser in die Wanne laufen lassen

VUSS uh in dee VUNN eh

LOW fen LUSS en

to send one's

regards..... grüßen lassen

GRUE sen LUSS en

to let know..... wissen lassen

VISS en LUSS en

to leave in peace..... in Frieden lassen

in FREE den LUSS en

to leave alone..... allein lassen

ah LINE LUSS en

Lassen is often used in an impersonal expression that means "it can

be . . . " In the present and past tenses, it is stated as *es lässt sich* and *es ließ sich*.

The door can't be opened.

Die Tür lässt sich nicht öffnen.
dee tuer lest zeech nihcht ERF nen

That can be done.

Das lässt sich machen.

duss lest zeech MAHCH en

It couldn't be denied.

Es ließ sich nicht verleugnen.
ess lees zeech nihcht fare LOYG nen

That couldn't be proved.

Das ließ sich nicht beweisen.

duss lees zeech nihcht beh VIZE en

Expressions with Tun

The verb *tun* means "to do" and has a variety of uses with that meaning. However, it appears in special expressions where that meaning is often changed.

THE VERB TUN

PresentPastich tue [TOO eh]tat [taht]du tust [toost]tatst [tahtst]er, sie, es tut [toot]tat [taht]wir tun [toon]taten [TAHT en]ihr tut [toot]tatet [TAHT et]Sie tun [toon]taten [TAHT en]sie tun [toon]taten [TAHT en]

What are you doing here?

Was tun Sie hier? vuss toon zee heer

What should I do?

Was soll ich tun? vuss zawl eech toon

There's nothing you can do about it. *Dagegen kannst du nichts tun*. dah GAY ghen kahnst doo nihchst toon

Go on! *Tu's doch!*toose dawch

I'm busy.

Ich habe zu tun.

eech HAH beh tsoo toon

Don't do this to me. *Tu mir das nicht an!* too meer duss nihcht ahn

She's got a heart problem.

Sie hat es mit dem Herzen zu tun.

zee haht ess mitt dame HARE tsen tsoo toon

EXPRESSIONS WITH TUN

The Modal Auxiliaries

The modal auxiliaries have an important function in the German language. They describe a person's attitude or obligation regarding an activity. The modals are: *dürfen* (may, be allowed), *können* (can, to be

able to), *müssen* (must, to have to), *sollen* (should, ought to), and *wollen* (to want to).

Their present and past tense conjugations are:

THE VERB DÜRFEN

Present	Past
ich darf [dahrf]	durfte [DOORF teh]
du darfst [dahrfst]	durftest [DOORF test]
er, sie, es darf [dahrf]	durfte [DOORF teh]
wir dürfen [DUERF en]	durften [DOORF ten]
ihr dürft [duerft]	durftet [DOORF tet]
Sie dürfen [DUERF en]	durften [DOORF ten]
sie dürfen[DUERF en]	durften[DOORF ten]

THE VERB KÖNNEN

Present	Past
ich kann [kahn]	konnte [KAWN teh]
du kannst [kahnst]	konntest [KAWN test]
er, sie, es kann [kahn]	konnte [KAWN teh]
wir können [KERN en]	konnten [KAWN ten]
ihr könnt [kernt]	konntet [KAWN tet]
Sie können [KERN en]	konnten [KAWN ten]
sie können [KERN en]	konnten [KAWN ten]

THE VERB MüSSEN

Present	Past
ich muss [moos]	musste [MOOS teh]
du musst [moosst]	musstest [MOOS test]
er, sie, es muss [moos]	musste [MOOS teh]
wir müssen [MUESS en]	mussten [MOOS ten]
ihr müsst [muesst]	musstet [MOOS tet]
Sie müssen [MUESS en]	mussten [MOOS ten]

THE VERB SOLLEN

Present	Past

ich soll [zawl]sollte [ZAWL teh]du sollst [zawlst]solltest [ZAWL test]er, sie, es soll [zawl]sollte[ZAWL teh]wir sollen [ZAWL en]sollten [ZAWL ten]ihr sollt [zawlt]solltet [ZAWL tet]Sie sollen [ZAWL en]sollten [ZAWL ten]sie sollen [ZAWL en]sollten [ZAWL ten]

THE VERB WOLLEN

Present	Past
---------	------

ich will [vill] wollte [VAWL teh]
du willst [villst] wolltest [VAWL test]
er, sie, es will [vill] wollte [VAWL teh]
wir wollen [VAWL en] wollten [VAWL ten]
ihr wollt [vawlt] wolltet [VAWL tet]
Sie wollen [VAWL en] wollten [VAWL ten]
sie wollen [VAWL en] wollten [VAWL ten]

Using Modal Auxiliaries

The modal auxiliaries are used together with another verb—an infinitive, for example *mitkommen*.

COMMON EXPRESSIONS

May I come	
along?	. Darf ich mitkommen?
	dahrf eech MIT kaw men
	Can they come
along?	. Können sie mitkommen?

Essential

Notice that the infinitive in sentences with modals appears at the end of the sentence. Any number of infinitives can be used with each of the modal auxiliaries.

We have to . . . Wir müssen . . . veer MUESS en

VAWL en zee MIT kaw men

WIR MüSSEN...

. . . drive to the city in die Stadt fahren in dee shtuht FAH ren . . . go shopping . . . einkaufen gehen INE kow fen GAY en . . . das Geld finden duss ghelt FIN den . . . buy two airline tickets . . . zwei Flugtickets kaufen tsvy FLOOK tick ets KOW fen Do you want . . .

Do you want . . . Willst du . . . villst doo

WILLST DU...

... to go to the movies? ... ins Kino gehen? ins KEE noe GAY en

... to go out for Mexican this evening?

... heute abend mexikanisch essen? HOY teh AH bent mex ee KAH nish ESS en

I can't . . .

Ich kann nicht . . .

eech kahn nihcht

ICH KANN NICHT...

... understand ... verstehen

fare SHTAY en

... sleep ... schlafen

SHLAH fen

... go to the theater ... ins Theater gehen ins tay AH tuh GAY en

© Question?

How do I use the modal auxiliaries in the future tense?

As with all infinitives in future tense sentences, the modal auxiliary infinitive appears at the end of the sentence. But since modals are used with other infinitives, the future tense sentence will have two infinitives at the end. Present Tense: *Er kann es nicht verstehen*. (He can't understand it.) Future Tense: *Er wird es nicht ver-stehen können*. (He won't be able to understand it.)

The Special Case of Haben

A very important phrase is formed with the subjunctive of *haben* (to have). Its conjugational forms are *ich hätte*, *du hättest*, *er/sie/es hätte*, *wir hätten*, *ihr hättet*, *Sie hätten*, and *sie hätten*. It is used together with *sollen* to express regret at someone's actions: *Das hättest du*

nicht tun sollen. (You shouldn't have done that.)

You shouldn't have . . . Das hätten Sie nicht . . . sollen duss HETT en zee nihcht . . . zawlen

DAS HÄTTEN SIE NICHT...

... said that ... sagen sollen ZAH ghen ZAWL en ... bought that ... kaufen sollen KOW fen ZAWL en ... written that ... schreiben sollen SHRY ben ZAWL en ... ordered that ... bestellen sollen beh SHTELL en ZAWL en . . . asked that ... fragen sollen FRAH ghen ZAWL en ... broken that ... kaputt machen sollen kah POOT MAHCH en ZAWL en ... verlieren sollen . . . lost that fare LEER en ZAWL en

EAlert!

This kind of special phrase is really quite easy to use. Just don't forget that the sentence ends with two infinitives side-by-side: *Das hätte ich nicht essen sollen*. (I shouldn't have eaten that.)

Special Phrases and Word Order

In general, there are not many complications with German word order. One exception is the placement of an infinitive at the end of sentence that has a modal auxiliary. Many conjunctions also signal a word order change.

Using Dass and Ob

The conjunctions *dass* (that) and *ob* (whether/if) require the conjugated verb in the clause that follows them to be the last element. These conjunctions are used frequently with an important verb: *wissen* (to know). Here are this verb's present and past tense conjugations.

THE VERB WISSEN

Present	Past
ich weiß [vice]	wusste [VOOS teh]
du weißt [vysst]	wusstest [VOOS test]
er, sie, es weiß [vice]	wusste [VOOS teh]
wir wissen [VISS en]	wussten [VOOS ten]
ihr wisst [visst]	wusstet [VOOS tet]
Sie wissen [VISS en]	wussten [VOOS ten]
sie wissen [VISS en]	wussten [VOOS ten]

(Alert!

Don't confuse *wissen* and *kennen*. They both mean "to know." However, *wissen* means having knowledge and kennen means being acquainted with someone, for example: *Ich weiß*, *wo er wohnt*. (I know where he lives.) *Ich kenne die junge Frau*. (I know the young woman.)

I know.

Ich weiß.

eech vice

I don't know.

Ich weiß (es) nicht. ecch vice ess nihcht

As far as I know.

Soviel ich weiß.

zoe feel eech vice

You always know better.

Sie wissen immer alles besser.

zee VISS en IM muh ULL ess BESS uh

How should a person know that? Woher soll man das wissen? VOE hare zawl munn duss VISS en

You never know!

Man kann nie wissen.

munn kahn nee VISS en

I don't know anything about it. *Ich weiß von nichts*. eech vice fawn nihchts

WISEN

to know	
about	wissen von
	VISS en fawn
to know how to	
behave	

sich zu benehmen wissen zeech tsoo beh NAME en VISS en

When *wissen* is used with the conjunctions *dass* and *ob*, the conjugated verb appears at the end of the sentence.

I know that . . . *Ich weiß, dass* . . . eech vice duss

ICH WEIS, *DASS*...

- . . . the hotel isn't far from here
- ... das Hotel nicht weit von hier entfernt ist duss HOE tell nihcht vite fawn heer ent FAIRNT ist
- ... his brother is well again
- ... sein Bruder wieder gesund ist zine BROO duh VEE duh gheh ZOONT ist
- ... I need more money
- ... ich mehr Geld brauche

eech mare ghelt BROW cheh

- ... she bought a blouse
- . . . sie eine Bluse kaufte

zee INE eh BLOOZE eh KOWF the

Do you know whether (if) . . . *Wissen Sie, ob* . . . VISS en zee awp

WISS EN SIE, OB...

- ... the inn is still open?
- ... der Gasthof noch offen ist?

dare GAHST hofe nawch AW fen ist

- ... this street goes to city hall?
- ... diese Straße zum Rathaus führt?

DEEZ eh SHTRAH seh tsoom RAHT house fuert

- ... they have my luggage?
- ... sie mein Gepäck haben?

zee mine gheh PECK HAH ben

- . . . service is included?
- ... die Bedienung inbegriffen ist?

dee beh DEEN oong in beh GRIFF en ist

You can even use interrogative words like *wann*, *wo*, and *wie* as conjunctions that require the same word order.

Do you know when the next train will arrive? Weißt du, wann der nächste Zug kommt? vysst doo vunn dare NAYX teh tsook kawmt

I don't know where Mr. Keller lives. *Ich weiß nicht, wo Herr Keller wohnt.* ecch vice nihcht voe hare KELL uh voent

Do you know how you get to the airport? Wissen Sie, wie man zum Flughafen kommt? VISS en zee vee munn tsoom FLOOK hah fen kawmt

© Question?

How do I know when a verb will be the last element in a clause?

All conjunctions like *dass* and ob and interrogatives like *wann* and wo require the verb to be the last element in a clause. There are four exceptions to that rule: *aber* (but), *denn* (because), *oder* (or), and *und* (and).

Imperatives

Because there are three forms of "you" in German, there are three forms of the commands: one for *du*, one for *ihr*, and one for *Sie*.

Commands with Du

Most second person singular commands (du) are formed by dropping the -en ending from an infinitive. This is the imperative that is used with family members, friends, or children.

Infinitive	Imperative	English
kommen	Komm!	come
singen	Sing!	sing
fahren	Fahr schneller!	drive faster
machen	Mach schnell!	hurry up
spielen	Spiel im Garten!	play in the garden

Commands with Ihr

The pronoun *ihr* is the informal plural of *du*. Its imperative form is usually identical to its present tense conjugation.

Infinitive	Imperative	English
lachen	Lacht nicht!	Don't laugh!
singen	Singt!	Sing!
sprechen	Sprecht Deutsch!	Speak German!
bleiben	Bleibt zu Hause!	Stay at home!

besuchen Besucht Onkel Hans! Visit Uncle Hans!

Commands with Sie

The *Sie* form of the imperative is the formal form. In most cases, use the infinitive and place the pronoun *Sie* after it, and you will have the command form.

Infinitive	Imperative	English
sich setzen	Setzen Sie sich!	Sit down!
helfen	Helfen Sie mir!	Help me!
verkaufen	Verkaufen Sie den Wagen!	Sell the car!
aufhören	Hören Sie auf!	Stop that!
sein	Seien Sie nicht böse!	Don't be angry!

EFact

In public places where announcements are made, you will often hear an imperative given in the form of an infinitive. If you use this form with a person you're speaking with, it will sound a bit abrupt. It's used primarily to give information to large groups, for example: *Zurückbleiben!* (Stand back!) *Nicht Rauchen!* (No smoking!)



Appendix A German-English Dictionary

The gender and number of the nouns listed here is indicated by m. for masculine, f. for feminine, n. for neuter, sing. for singular, and pl. for plural. Both German and English verbs are provided as infinitives.

Abend m. evening

Abendbrot n. supper, dinner Abendessen n. supper, dinner

aber but

abfertigen to check in

Abflug m. check-in window departure (plane)

Abführmittel n. laxative abgeben to hand in

abhebento withdraw (money)Abitur n.prep school diplomaabnehmento take off, take from

Abreise f. departure
abschalten to turn off
Absender m. sender
abstrakt abstract
Abszess m. abscess
acht eight
achtzehn eighteen

achtzig eighty
Adresse f. address

Affe m.ape, monkeyAfrikaner/-in m./f.African personÄgypter/-in m./f.Egyptian person

Aktenschrank m.file cabinetAktentasche f.briefcaseaktivactiveAkzent m.accent

alle all, everyone

allein aloneAllergie f. allergyallergisch allergiceverything

als ob as if alt old

Amerika America

Amerikaner/-in m./f. American person

Änderung f.changeangelnto fishAngestellte m./f.employeeAngriff m.attack

Angst haben to be afraid Anhänger m. pendant anklicken to click on Ankunft f. arrival

Anrufbeantworter m. answering machine

anrufen to call, phone

anschalten turn on

Anschrift f. mailing address

ansehen (sich) to look at

Ansichtskarte f. picture postcard Anstecknadel f. decorative pin

Antibiotikum n. antibiotic

anziehen (sich) to dress, put on

Anzug m. suit
Apfel m. apple
Apfelsine f. orange

Apotheke f. pharmacy, drugstore

Apotheker/-in m./f. pharmacist

Apparat m. apparatus, appliance

Appetit m.appetiteAprikose f.apricotApril m.April

Arbeit f. work, job arbeitslos unemployed argerlich annoyed

Arm m. arm

Armband n. bracelet
Arthritis f. arthritis
Artischocke f. artichoke

Artist/-in m./f. artist

Arzt/Ärztin m./f. doctor, physician

Aspirin n. aspirin

Asthmatiker/-in m./f. asthmatic (person)

asthmatischasthmaticathletischathleticattraktivattractiveauchalso, too

auf on

auf Wiederhören goodbye (on phone)

auf Wiedersehen goodbye

Aufführung f. performance

aufgeben to give up, check in

aufgedreht hyperactive

aufgeregt excited

aufgeschlossen open-minded

aufhängen to hang up (phone)

aufhören to stop, cease

aufmachen to openAuge n. eye

Augenzahn m.eyetoothAugust m.Augustausout, from

ausgeben to spend (money)

ausspülen to rinse outAusweis m. identificationausziehen (sich) to undress

Auto n. automobile, car

Autobahn f. highway Automatik-Getriebe n. automatic

transmission

Baby n. baby
Backe f. cheek
Backenzahn m. molar
Bäcker/-in m./f. baker
Bäckerei f. bakery
Badeanzug m. swimsuit
Badewanne f. bathtub

Bahnhof m. train station Bahnsteig m. train platform

Balkon m. balcony ballet Ballett n. Banane f. banana Band n. ribbon Bank f. bank bar in cash Bär m. bear Bargeld n. cash

Baseball m. baseballBasketball m. basketballBeamte/Beamtin m./f. civil servant

bedeuten to mean

Bedienung f. service; call to a waiter

bei by, at Bein n. leg

Bekannte m./f. acquaintance Bekleidungsgeschäft n. clothing store

belegtno vacancybenehmen (sich)to behaveBenzin n.gasolineBerliner m.doughnutBeruf m.occupationbeschämtashamed

to accelerate beschleunigen besetzt occupied besorgt worried bestätigt certified bestellen to order besuchen to visit Betäubung f. anesthesia Betrag m. total amount

Bett n. bed

beweisen to prove bewerben (sich) to apply for bezahlen to pay, pay for

BH m. bra
Bier n. beer
Bikini m. bikini

Bildschirm m. screen, monitor billig cheap, inexpensive

billion f. trillion

Birne f. pear bis until

bisschen little bit
bitte please
blau blue

Blaubeere f. blueberry

bleiben to stay, remain

Bleichmittel n. bleachBleistift m. pencilblind blind

Blinker m. turn signal

blitzen to flash lightning

Blume f. flower

Blumenkohl m. cauliflower

Bluse f. blouse

Blutdruck m. blood pressure

bluten to bleedBohne f. beanBoot n. boat

Bortkarte f. boarding card böse angry, mad boxershorts pl. boxer shorts Brasilianer/-in m./f. Brazilian

brauchen to need braun brown Braut f. bride Bräutigam m. groom brechen to break

brechen to break Bremse f. brake

Bremslicht n. brakelight

Brief m. letter
Briefkasten m. mailbox
Briefmarke f. stamp

Briefmarkenheft n. book of stamps

Brieftasche f. wallet
Briefumschlag m. envelope
Brille f. eyeglasses
Brombeere f. blackberry
Brosche f. broach
Brot n. bread

Brötchen n. roll
Bruder m. brother

Brunnen m. fountain, well

Brust f. chest
Buch n. book
Büchse f. tin

Büroklammer f. paper clip bürsten to brush Büstenhalter m. brassiere bummeln to stroll bus m.

Busbahnhof m. bus stationBushaltestelle f. bus stopButter f. butter

Buttermilch f. buttermilk

CD-ROM-Laufwerk n. CD-ROM drive

Chance f. chance Chef/-in m./f. boss

chemische Reinigung f. dry cleaner

Cocktail m.cocktailComputer m.computerCousin m., Cousine f.cousinCybercafé n.cybercafé

da there

dagegen against it danken to thank

Darlehen n. loan

das the (neuter), that

dass (conjunction) that Datei f. file

Dauerwelle f. permanent wave

Daumen m.thumbdeinyour (du)demokratischdemocraticdennbecause

der the (masculine)

deutsch German

Deutsche m./f. German (person)

Deutschland Germany
Dezember m. December

Diabetiker/-in m./f. diabetic (person)

diabetisch diabetic

Diät f. diet

dick fat, thick

die the (feminine and plural)

Dieb m. thiefDiebstahl m. theftDienstag m. Tuesday

Dienstmädchen n. servant (girl)

dieser, diese, dieses this

Diplomat m.diplomatdochbut, stillDoktorgrad m.doctoratedonnernto thunderDonnerstag m.ThursdayDoppelbett n.double bed

dort there

dort drüben over there

Dose f. can

dreithreedreißigthirtydreizehnthirteenDrogerie f.drugstore

Druck m. print, printing

Drucker m. printer

du you (singular, informal)

dünn thin

dürfen may, to be allowed

dummstupiddunkelblaudark bluedurchthroughDurchfall m.diarrhea

durchgebraten well done (meat)

durchspülen to rinse
Durst m. thirst
Dusche f. shower

duschen (sich) to take a shower

duzen to say duEckzahn m. canine toothEconomywagen m. economy car

effektiv effective

Ehering m. wedding ring

Ei n. egg

Eilbrief m. express letter Eilzustellung f. express delivery

ein, eine a, an

einander one another, each other

Einbahnstraße f. one-way street

einbiegen to turn

Einbruch m. burglary, break-in

eingebildet conceited eingeschrieben registered einkaufen to shop

Einkaufszentrum n. shopping center

einlösen to cash (in)

einmalonceeinsoneeinsamlonelyEinsamkeit f.loneliness

Einsteigekarte boarding card

einstellen to employ

einzahlen to deposit (money)

Eis n. ice; ice cream

Elefant m. elephant Elektriker m. electrician

elf eleven
Ellbogen m. elbow
E-Mail f. e-mail

E-Mail-Adresse f. e-mail address

empfangen to receive

Empfanger/-in m./f. receiver, addressee Empfangschef m. receptionist (hotel) Empfangsdame f. receptionist (hotel)

England England

Engländer/-in m./f. English person

englisch gebraten rare (meat)

englisch English Enkel m. grandson

Enkelin f. granddaughter

entfernt away, remoteentlassen to release, fire

Entschuldigung f. excuse

enttäuscht disappointed

er he, it (masculine)

erbrechen (sich) to throw up

Erbsen pl. peas

Erdbeere f. strawberry Erdgeschoss n. ground floor

Erdnuss f. peanut Erfrierungen pl. frostbite

erkälten (sich) to catch a coldErkältung f. cold (illness)

erklären to declare; explain

ernstseriouserschöpftexhaustedersetzento replace

Ertrag m. gain (financial)

ertrinken to drown

es it

es gibt there is/are

essen to eat

Esszimmer n. dining room etwas something euer your (ihr)

Europäer/-in m./f. European person

Examen n. examinationExplosion f. extrahieren to extractFach n. subject

fahren, fahren mit to drive, to travel by

Fahrer m. driver
Fahrrad n. bicycle
Fahrstuhl m. elevator
Fahrt f. trip, drive

fair fair

Fakultät f. department (academic)

fallen to fall

falseh false, wrong

Falten pl. wrinkles
Familie f. family
Familienname m. surname
Farbe f. color

färben to color, dye

faul lazy Fausthandschuhe pl. mittens

Faxgerät n. fax machine
Februar m. February
feige cowardly
Feind m. enemy
Feld n. field
Fenster n. window

Ferngespräch n. long-distance call

Fernlicht n. high beamsFernsehapparat m. television set

fernsehen to watch television Fernsehsendung f. television program

Fest n. celebration Festplattenlaufwerk n. hard drive

Fett n. fat feucht humid Feuer n. fire

Feuerwehrmann m. firefighter Feuerwehrfrau f. firefighter

Fieber n. fever

Film m. film, movie

Filz m. felt finden to find Finger m. finger Fingernagel m. fingernail

Firma f. company

Fisch m. fish

fischen to fish

Fischgeschäft n. fish market

Flasche f. bottle
Fleisch n. meat
Fleischer/-in m./f. butcher

Fleischerei f. butcher shop fleißig diligent bow tie; fly

fliegen to fly

Flitterwochen pl. honeymoon

Flöte f. flute Flug m. flight

Fluggast m. airline passenger

Fluggesellschaft f. airline Flughafen m. airport

Flugsteig m. gate (airport)
Flugticket n. airline ticket
Flugzeug n. airplane

Flur m. hallway fönen to blow dry

Foto n. photo fragen to ask

Franzose/Franzosin m./f. French person Frau f. woman, wife

Frauenkleidung f. women's clothing

Freitag m. Friday Fremde m./f. stranger

freuen (sich) to be glad, happy Freund m. friend, boyfriend friend, girlfriend

freundlich kind friendly Frieden m. peace

frisch fresh

Frischkäse m. cream cheese

Friseur/-in m./f. barber, hair stylist

Frisur f. hairdo
froh happy
Frosch m. frog
früh early
Frühling m. spring
Frühstück n. breakfast
führen to lead

Füller m. fountain pen

fünf five

fünfzehn fifteen fünfzig fifty für for Fuß m. foot Fußball m. soccer Fußgelenk n. ankle Gabel f. fork *Garage f.* garage Garten m. garden

Gartenarbeit f. gardening Gärtner/-in m./f. gardener

Gas n. gas

Gaspedal n. gas pedal

Gasse f. lane Gasthof m. inn

Gatte m. spouse
Gattin f. spouse
geben to give
Gebühr f. fee

Gedeck-Karte f. fixed menu

geduldig patient

Gefallen m. favor
Geflügel n. poultry
gegen against

gehen to go (on foot)

Geige f. violin gelb yellow Geld n. money Geldautomat m. ATM

Geldschein m. bill, paper money Geldwechsel m. currency exchange

Geliebte m./f. lover

gemein mean, nasty

gemütlich cozy, comfotable

Generaldirektor m. CEO genug enough Gepäck n. baggage

Gepäckausgabe f. baggage claim geradeaus straight ahead

gerngladlygern habento likeGeschäft n.store

Geschäftskarte f.business cardgeschehento happenGeschenk n.present, gift

 $Geschwindikeits beschränkung\ f.\ speed$

limit

Gesicht n.facegesundhealthyGesundheit f.healthGetränk n.beverageGewicht n.weightGewitter n.stormgießento pour

Girokonto n. checking account

Gitarre f. guitar

Glas n. glass, jar

gleich equal, same

Golf m.golfGrab n.graveGramm n.gramgraugrayGrippe f.flu

groß big, tall size

Großmutter f.grandmotherGroßvater m.grandfathergroßzügiggenerousGrübchen n.dimplegrüngreen

Grundschule f. elementary school

grüßen to greet Gürtel m. belt

Gurke f.cucumbergutgood, wellGymnasium n.prep school

Haar n. hairHaarspange f. barrette

habento haveHähnchen n.chickenhalbhalf

halb durchgebraten medium rare/

well done (meat)

hallohiHals m.hineckHalskette f.necklace

Halstuch n. scarf, neckscarf

Hämorrhoiden pl. hemorrhoids

Hand f. handHandgelenk n. wrist

Handgepäck n. hand luggage

Handschuhe pl. glovesHandtasche f. handbagHandtuch n. towel

Handy n. cell phone

Hardware f. hardware (computer)

hart hard hässlich ugly

häufig frequent, frequently

Hauptfach n. major subjectHauptgericht n. main course

Haus n. house

Hausaufgaben f. homework

Haustier n. pet

Heft n.notebookHefter m.staplerHeftklammer f.stapleHeidelbeere f.blueberryHeilmittel n.remedy

Heimweh n. homesickness

heiraten to marry

heiß hot

heißen to be called

heizen to heat helfen to help hellblau light blue

Hemd n. shirt

Herbst m.autumnHering m.herringHerr m.Mr., sir

herunterladen to download

Herz n. heart

Heuschnupfen m. hay fever

heute today

Hilfe f. help, aid

Himbeere f. raspberry hinken to limp

hinlegen (sich) to lie down hinsetzen (sich) to sit down

hinter behind

hinterlassen to leave behind

Hin-und-Rückflugkarte f. round-trip

airline ticket

historischhistoricHitze f.heathochhigh

hochhackige Schuhe pl. high-heel shoes

Hochschule f. higher school (as in

university)

Hochstuhl m. highchair
Hochzeit f. wedding
Hochzeitstag m. anniversary

Hockey m. hocky

holen to get, fetch

hören to hear

Hörer m. receiver (phone)

Hose f. pants Hotel n. hotel

hübsch beautiful, handsome

Huhn n.chickenHummer m.lobsterhunderthundredHunger m.hunger

Hustenbonbon n. cough dropHustensaft m. cough syrup

Hut m. hat

ich I

ihr you (plural, informal)

ihr her, theirIhr your (Sie)immatrikulieren to matriculate

immer always inbegriffen included

Inder/-in m./f. (East) Indian person

Industrie f. industryinfiziert infectedIngenieur/-in m./f. engineerInhalationsapparat m. inhaler

Injektion f. injection, shotinnovativ innovativeinteressant interestingInternet n. Internet

Italiener/-in m./f. Italian person

italienisch
ja
yes
Jacket f.
jacket
hunt
jagen
to hunt
Januar m.
January

Japaner/-in m./f. Japanese person

Jeans pl. jeans jeder, jede, jedes each

jemand someone

jener, jene, jenes that*Job m.* job*Jod n.* iodine

joggento jogJoghurt m.yogurtJuli m.JulyJunge m.boyJuni m.June

Kabrio n. convertible

Kaffee m. coffeeKakao m. cocoaKalb n. calf

Kalbfleisch n. veal kalt cold

Kanadier/-in m./f. Canadian person

Kapitalist/-in m./f. capitalist kaputt broken
Karotte f. carrot
Karten pl. cards
Kartoffel f. potato
Käse m. cheese

Kaufhaus n. department store

kaufen

kein no, not one

Keine Ursache don't mention it

Keller m. basement *Kellner/-in m./f.* waiter

kennen to know, be acquainted

to buy

kennen lernen to meetKette f. chainKiefer m. jaw

Kilo n. kilogramKilogramm n. kilogramKilometer m. kilometer

Kind n. child

Kindergarten m. kindergarten

Kino n. movie theater

Kirche f. church
Kirsche f. cherry
Kissen n. pillow
Klampner/-in m./f. plumber

Klasse f. class, grade

Klassenzimmer n. classroom

Klavier n. piano Kleid n. dress

Kleidergröße f. dress size Kleiderschrank m. wardrobe klein small, little

Kleingeld n. change

Klimaanlage f. air conditioning

klingeln to ring

klug smart, clever

Knabe m. lad

Knecht m. farmhand

Knie n. knee

Koch/Köchin m./f. cook, chef

kochento cookkomischfunnykommento comekommunistischcommunistKompaktwagen m.compact car

Konditorei f. pastry shop
Konferenz f. conference

können can, to be able to

kontaktfreudig outgoing

Kontoauszug m. bank statementKontostand m. bank balance

Konzert n. concert Kopf m. head

Kopfsalat m. lettuce Kopfschmerzen pl. headache

Kopiergerät n. copy machine

Korbball m. basketball korrekt correct Korridor m. corridor kosten to cost krank sick

Krankenhaus n. hospital *Krankenschwester f.* nurse

Krankenwagen m. ambulance Krawattenhalter m. tie clasp Kreditkarte f. credit card

Kreide f.chalkkritischcriticalKüche f.kitchenkuh f.cowkühlcoolKünstler/-in m./f.artist

kultiviert sophisticated *Kummerbund m.* cummerbund

Kursus m. course küssen to kiss kurz short to laugh lachen Laden m. shop loaf Laib m. lamb Lamm n. landen to land Landkarte f. map

Landstraße f. highway

lang long langsam slow

langweilig boringLaptop m. laptop

lassen to let, allow

Lastwagen m. truck laufen to run

laufende Nase runny nose Lebenslauf m. résumé

Lebensmittelgeschäft n. grocery store

Lehrer/-in m./f.teacherleichteasy, lightLeid n.sorrowleidento sufferLeid tun (sich)to be sorryLenkrad n.steering wheel

lerneifrigstudiouslesento readliebento loveLikör m.liqueurLimonade f.lemonade

Limone f.limelinksleftLippe f.lipLiter n.liter

Loch n. cavity, hole

Locken drehen to curl Löffel m. spoon

Loge f. box (theater)

Lohn m. salary

Lohnerhöhung f. raise in salary los loose, slack

löschen to delete (computer file)

Luftpost f. airmail luxury car

lyrisch lyrical

machen to make, do

Mädchen n. girl

Magen m. stomach

Magenschmerzen pl. stomachache

Mahlzeit f.mealMai m.MayMais m.corn

man one, someone

Manager m. manager Mandel f. almond

Mann m. man, husbandMännerkleidung f. men's clothing

Manschettenknopf m. cufflink

Mantel m. coat

Mappe f. briefcase, folder

Markt m. market

Marmelade f. jam, marmelade

März m. March
Maus f. mouse
Mechaniker/-in m./f. mechanic
mechanisch mechanical
Medikament n. medication

mehrmoremeinmyMesser n.knife

Metzgerei f. butcher shop

Mexikaner/-in m./f. Mexican person

mexikanisch Mexican *Milch f.* milk

Milchladen m. dairy store Milchzahn m. baby tooth

mild mild

Milliarde f. billionMilliliter n. milliliterMillion f. million

Mindestlohn m. minimum wage *Mineralwasser n.* mineral water

Minirock m.miniskirtMinute f.minutemitwithMittag m.noonMittagessen n.lunch

mittelgroß medium (size)

Mitternacht f. midnightMittwoch m. WednesdayMobiltelefon n. cell phone

mögen like, to want to

möhre f.carrotmonitor m.monitorMontag m.MondayMoped n.mopedmorgentomorrowMorgen m.morningmüdetired

müssen must, to have to

coin

Mund m.mouthMuscheln pl.musselsMuseum n.museumMusik f.musicMutter f.mothernachafter; to

Münze f.

nach Hause home (ward)Nachgebühr f. postage dueNachname m. last name

Nachricht f. message nachschicken to forward

nächstenextNacht f.nightNachtisch m.dessertnahnear

naiv naive Name m. name Nase f. nose national national Natur f. nature neben next to neblig foggy Neffe m. nephew negativ negative

nein no

nervös nervous neu new neun nine

neunzehnnineteenneunzigninetynichtnotNichte f.niecenichtsnothingnienever

Niederländer/-in m./f. Dutch person

niedriglowniemalsneverniemandno oneniesento sneeze

nochstillNorden m.north

Normalbenzin n. regular gas

Note f. grade; note
Notfall m. emergency
November m. November
Nudeln pl. noodles
Nummer f. number
nur only

ob whether, if

obenaboveObst n.fruitObstkuchen m.pieoderoroffenopen

offensivoffensiveöffentlichpublicöffnento openohnewithoutOhnmacht f.faintOhr n.ear

Ohrenschmerzen pl. earache
Ohrring m. earring
Oktober m. October
Onkel m. uncle
Oper f. opera
Optimist/-in m./f. optimist
Orange f. orange
Orchester n. orchestra

Orgel f. organ (musical instrument)

örtlich local

örtliche betäubung f. local anesthesia

Ortsgespräch n. local call

Osten m. east

Paket n. package*Pampelmuse f.* grapefruit

Panne f. flat tire, breakdown

Papier n.paperParfüm n.perfumePark m.parkparkento parkParkplatz m.parking lot

Party f. partyPass m. passportPassagier/-in m./f. passenger

Passkontrolle f. passport check

patriotisch patrioticPendelbus m. shuttle busPenizillin n. penicillin

Pension f. boarding house

perfekt perfectPerson f. personPessimist/-in m./f. pessimistPetersilie f. parsley

Pfeffer m.pepperPfirsich m.peachPflaume f.plumPförtner m.doorman

Pfund n. pound, 500 grams

Pille f. pill*Pilot m.* pilot

Pilz m. mushroom

Platz m. seat Plätzchen n. cookie

Pole/Polin m./f. Polish person

politisch political Polizei f. police

Polizeistation f. police station*Polizist/-in m./f.* police officer

Pomme frites pl. French fries

populär popular
Porto n. postage
positiv positive

Post f. mail, post office

Postamt n. post office

Postanweisung f. postal money order

Posteingang m. inbox
Postkarte f. postcard

postlagernd general delivery

Postleitzahl f. zip code Präsident/-in m./f. president

pro per

Problem n. problem Professor/-in m./f. professor

promovieren to earn a doctorate

prost cheersPudding m. puddingPullover m. sweaterputzen to clean

Quark m. curd cheese, quark

Quittung f. receipt

radfahren to cycle, ride a bike

Radiergummi m. eraser

rasieren (sich) to shave Rathaus n. city hall

Ratte f. rat

rauchen to smoke reagieren to react Rechner m. calculator

Rechnung f. bill rechts right

Rechtsanwalt/-in m./f. lawyer

Regen m. rain

Regenmantel m. raincoat
Regenschirm m. umbrella
regnen to rain
regnerisch rainy
reinigen to clean
Reis m. raincoat

Reisescheck m. traveler's check relativ relative, relatively

Reparatur f. repair
reparieren to repair
Republik f. republic
Reservierung f. reservation
Restaurant n. restaurant
Rezept n. prescription

Rezeption f. reception (desk)

R-Gespräch n. collect call rhythmisch rhythmic Rinderbraten m. roast beef

Ring m. ring
Ringmappe f. binder
Rock m. skirt

Roggenbrot n. rye bread rollschuh laufen to rollerskate

romantisch romantic
rosa pink

Rose f. rose

Ross n. horse, steed

rot red

Rucksack m. backpack

rudern to row Rücken m. back

ruhig calm, quiet

Russe/Russin m./f. Russian person

Saft m. juice sagen to say Sahne f. cream

Sakko m. sport jacket

Salat m. salad Salz n. salt

Samstag m. Saturday
Sandalen pl. sandals

satt full, satiated Sauerrahm m. sour cream

S-Bahn f. city and suburban train

Scanner m.scannerSchach n.chessSchachtel f.boxSchaf n.sheep

schaffen to create, get done

Schal m. scarf, muffler

Schale f. bowl

Schalter m. counter, window

Schauspieler m. actor Schauspeilerin f. actress Scheck m. check

Scheckbuch n. checkbook

Scheibenwischer m. windshield wiper

Scheinwerfer m. headlight

scherzhaft joking, playful

Schinken m. ham

Schlafanzug m. pajamas schlafen to sleep Schlaflosigkeit f. insomnia Schlägerei f. fist fight schlampig sloppy

schlecht bad Schlips m. tie

Schlüpfer m. panties

Schmuck m.jewelryschneidento cutschneiento snowschnellfast

Schnellimbiss m.snackbarSchokolade f.chocolateschonalready

schönpretty, niceschreibento writeSchreibmaschine f.typewriter

Schreibtisch m. desk
Schriftsteller/-in m./f. writer
schüchtern shy
Schuhe pl. shoes

Schuhgröße f. shoe size
Schularbeit f. homework
Schulabschluss m. homework

Schule f. school
Schüler/-in m./f. pupil
Schulter f. shoulder
Schultertuch n. shawl
Schuss m. shot
schwach weak

schwanger pregnant schwarz black

Schwarzbrot n. black bread Schwede/Schwedin m./f. Swede person

Schwein n. pig
Schweinefleisch n. pork

Schweizer/-in m./f. Swiss person

schwer hard, heavy

Schwester f. sister

Schwimmbad n. swimming pool

schwimmento swimschwindligdizzysechssixsechzehnsixteen

sechzehnsixteensechzigsixtySee f.seaSee m.lakeseekrankseasick

Seekrankheit f. seasickness

segelnto sailsehento seesehrverySeife f.soapseinhis, itsseinto be

Sekretär/-in m./f. secretary

Sekt m. sparkling wine, champagne

Selterswasser n. sparkling water

sendento sendSenf m.mustardSeptember m.SeptemberService m.serviceServiette f.napkin

setzen (sich) to seat oneself Sicherheitskontrolle f. security check

Sie you (formal)

sie pl. they

sie sing. she, it (feminine)

sieben seven

siebzehn seventeen

siebzigseventysiezensay Sie

Sinfonie f. symphony singen to sing Sinusitis f. sinusitis Skijacke f. ski jacket

Ski laufenskiSmoking m.tuxedoSnack m.snackSocke f.sock

Sodbrennen n. heartburn

Sofa n. sofa

sofort immediately Software f. software

Sohn m. son
solid solid
sollen should
Sommer m. summer
Sommersprossen pl. freckles
Sonnabend m. Saturday
Sonnenbrand m. sunburn
Sonnenbrille f. sunglasses

sonnengebräunttansonnigsunnySonntag m.Sundaysovielas muchsozialistischsocialistic

Spanier/-in m./f. Spanish person

sparen to saveSpargel m. asparagusSparkasse f. savings bankSparkonto n. savings account

Spaß m. fun

spät late

spazieren to go for a walk

Speisekarte f. menu
Spende f. donation
spielen to play

Spielfilm m. feature film Spinat m. spinach spider

Spinne f. spider sportlich athletic sprechen to speak

Spritze f. injection, shot Sprudelwasser n. carbonated water

spülento washStadt f.cityStangenselerie m.celerystarkstrongStärke f.starch

starten to take off (aircraft)

Statistik f. statistic
Stau m. traffic jam

Steak n. steak

Stein m. rock, stone

Stiefel m. boot Stil m. style

stimmen to be correct stören to disturb

Straße f. street
Straßenraub m. mugging
strikt strict

Strom m. electricity
Strumpf m. stocking
Strumpfhose f. pantyhose
Student/-in m./f. student

Stück n.piecestürmischstormyStuhl m.chairStunde f.hour

suchen to look for, seek

Süden m. south Süßigkeiten pl. candy

Süßwarengeschäft n. candy store
Summe f. sum, total
Supermarkt m. supermarket

Suppe f.soupsympathischlikeablesynchronisiertdubbedSystem n.system

Tabakwarenhändler m. tobacco shop

Tablett n. tray

Tablette f. tablet, pill

Tag m. day

tanken to fill up (gas)
Tankstelle f. gas station

Tante f.aunttanzento dancetapferbrave

Taschentuch n. handkerchief

Tasse f. cup

Tastatur f. keyboard tausend thousand

Taxi n. taxi

Taxistand m. taxi stand

Tee m. tea

Telefon n. telephone

Telefonbuch n.telephone booktelefonierento telephone, call

Teller m. plate Tennis m. tennis

teuer expensive Textmarker m. highlighter

Theater n. theater Tier n. animal Tisch m. table

Tischerler/-in m./f. carpenter *Tochter f.* daughter

Toilette f. toilet, restroom

Tomate f. tomato

Topf m. pot

total total

tragbar portable

tragen to carry, weartrampen to hitchhikeTransport m. transportation

traurig sad

Treffen n. meetingtrinken to drinkTrinkgeld n. tip, gratuity

Tritt m. kick trocknen to dry
Trockner m. dryer
Trompete f. trumpet
Truthahn m. turkey

tschüss so long, bye

T-Shirt n. t-shirt
Tür f. door
tun to do

Turnschuhe pl. gym shoes, sneakers

U-Bahn f. subway überholen to pass

überquerento crossÜberschwemmung f. floodUhr f.clockumaroundUmweg m.detour

umziehen (sich) to change clothes

und and

Unfall m. accident ungeduldig impatient

Unglück n. crash, accident

Universität f. university

unser our

Unsinn m.nonsenseuntenbelowunterunder

unterbrochen interrupted*Unterhemd n.* undershirt

Unterkunft f. accomodation

Unterrock m. slip
unterschreiben to sign
Untertasse f. saucer
Untertitel m. subtitle
Unterwäsche f. underwear
unterwegs on the way

Ursache f. causeVanille f. vanillaVase f. vaseVater m. father

Vegetarier/-in m./f.vegetarianverbindento connectverdienento earnvergesslichforgetful

Vergewaltigung f. rape

verkaufen to sell

Verkehrsampel f. traffic light
Verkehrsstau m. traffic jam
verlangsamen to slow down
verlegen embarrassed
verletzen to injure

verleugnento denyverlierento lose

verloben (sich)to get engagedVerlobte m./f.fiancé, financéeVerlobungsring m.engagement ring

versichernto insureVersicherung f.insuranceverstehento understandVerstopfung f.constipation

Vertrag m.contractverwirrtconfusedverwundento woundverzeihento forgive

Verzeihung f. forgiveness; excuse me

verzollendeclarevielmuchvielemanyvierfour

Vierradantrieb m. four-wheel drive

Viertel n.quartervierzehnfourteenvierzigfortyVisum n.visaVogel m.bird

Vöglein n.little birdVolleyball m.volleyball

Vollkornbrot n. whole wheat bread

von from, of

vor before, in front of

vorbeifahren to drive past

vorder front

Vorführung f. performance, showing

Vorname m.first nameVorsicht f.cautionVorspeise f.appetizervorstellento introduce

Vorstellung f. presentation, introduction

Vorstellungsgespräch n. interview vorübergehend temporary

Vorwahl f. area code

Wagen m. car

wählen to dial, choose

Wählton m. dial tone während during wandern to hike

Wandtafel f. blackboard

Wange f. cheek
wann when
warm warum why
was what

Wäschedienst m. laundry service Wäschereif f. laundromat

waschen (sich) to wash oneselfWaschmaschine f. washing machine

Waschmittel n. detergent Wasser n. water

Wasserski laufen to water ski Website f. website

Wechselkurs m. exchange rate

wechseln to exchange

Wechselstube f. currency exchange

Weckanruf m.wake-up callwegenbecause ofweh tunto hurt

Wehen bekommen to go into labor Weichspülmittel n. fabric softener

Wein m. wine

Weinglas n. wineglass

Weintraube f. grape

Weisheitszahn m. wisdom tooth

weiß white weit far

welcher, welche, welches which

weniglittle (amount)wenigerless, fewerwennwhenever, if

wer who

werden to become, get; shall, will

Westen m. west

Wetter n. weather

wie how

wieder again

wiederholen to repeat

wiegen to weigh

windig windy

Windschutzscheibe f. windschield

Winter m. winter wir we Wirkung f. effect wissen to know wo where Woche f. week

wohin
Wohnung f.
wollen
Wörterbuch n.
dictionary
Wurst f.
sausage
Wurzelbehandlung f. root canal

zahlen to pay zählen to count Zahn m. tooth

Zahnarzt m. dentist (male)
Zahnärtztin f. dentist (female)

Zahnbürste f. toothbrush

Zahnfleisch n. gums Zahnfüllung f. filling

Zahnkrone f. (dental) crown

Zahnprothese f. dentures

Zahnreinigung f. teeth cleaning

Zahnseide f. dental floss *Zahnweh n.* toothache

Zeh m. toe zehn ten

zeigen to showZeit f. timeZeitumstellung f. jetlag

Zeitung f. newspaper

Zeitungskiosk m. newspaper stand

Zelt n. tent

Zimmer frei bed and breakfast

Zimmer n. room

Zinssatz m. interest rate

Zitrone f. lemon Zoll m. customs

Zoo m. zoo

zu to

zu Hauseat homeZucker m.sugarZug m.train

Zugang m.admittanceZugfahrplan m.train schedulezurückbleibento stand backzurückbringento bring back

zurückhaltend reserved, guarded

Zusammenstoß m. crash

zuversichtlich confident

zwanzig twenty

zwei two Zwiebel f. onion

Zwischenlandung f. stopover

zwölf twelve



Appendix B English-German Dictionary

The gender and number of the nouns listed here is indicated by *m*. for masculine, *f*. for feminine, *n*. for neuter, *sing*. for singular, and *pl*. for plural. Both German and English verbs are provided as infinitives.

a, an ein, eine

above *oben*

abscess *Abszess m.* abstract *abstrakt*

to accelerate beschleunigen

accent Akzent m.

accident *Unfall m., Unglück n.*

accommodation *Unterkunft f.* acquaintance *Bekannte m./f.*

active aktiv

actor Schauspieler m. Schauspielerin f.

address Adresse f., Anschrift f.

admittance Zugang m.

African person *Afrikaner*/–*in m./f.*

after nach
again wieder
against gegen
against it dagegen

air conditioning Klimaanlage f.

airline company Fluggesellschaft f.

airline passenger *Fluggast m*.

airline ticket Flugticket n. airmail Luftpost f.

airplane Flugzeug n.
airport Flughafen m.

all, everyone alle

allergic allergisch
allergy Allergie f.
almond Mandel f.
alone allein
already schon

also, too auch always immer

ambulance *Krankenwagen m.*

America Amerika

American person *Amerikaner/-in m./f.*

amount betrag and und

anesthesia Betäubung f.

angry böse animal Tier n.

ankle Fußgelenk n. annoyed ärgerlich

answering machine *Anrufbeantworter m*.

antibiotic Antibiotikum n.

apartment Wohnung f.

ape, monkey Affe m.

apparatus, appliance $Apparat\ m$.

appetite *Appetit m.* appetizer *Vorspeise f.*

apple *Apfel m*.

to apply for bewerben (sich)

apricot Aprikose f.
April April m.
area code Vorwahl f.
arm Arm m.

around um

arrival Ankunft f.
arthritis Arthritis f.
artichoke Artischocke f.

artist Artist m., Künstler/–in m./f.

as if als ob
as much soviel
ashamed beschämt
to ask fragen
asparagus Spargel m.
aspirin Aspirin n.

asthmatic person *Asthmatiker/-in m./f.*

asthmatic asthmatisch

at, by bei

at home zu Hause

athletic athletisch, sportlich

ATM *Geldautomat m.*

attack Angriff m.
attractive attraktiv
August August m.
aunt Tante f.

automobile *Auto n., wagen m.*

automatic transmission Automatik

Getriebe f.

autumn Herbst m. away, remote entfern f. baby Baby n.

baby tooth *Milchzahn m.*

back Rücken m.
backpack Rucksack m.
bad schlecht

baggage Gepäck n.

baggage Abfertigungsschalter m.

check-in counter

baggage claim Gepäckausgabe f.
baker Bäcker/-in m./f.

balcony
Balkon m.
ballet
Ballett n.
banana
Banane f.
bank
Bank f.

bank balance

bank statement

barber, hair stylist

barrette

baseball

basement

Kontoauszug m.

Kriseur/-in m./f.

Haarspange f.

Baseball m.

Keller m.

basketball m., Korbball m.

bathtub Badewanne f.

Brazilian person Brasilianer/-in m./f.

to be sein

to be afraid Angst haben

to be called heißen to be correct stimmen

to be glad, happy freuen (sich)
to be sorry Leid tun
bean Bohne f.
bear Bär m.
beautiful, handsome hübsch

because of wegen
because denn

to be acquainted, know kennen

to become, get; shall, will *werden* bed *Bett n.*

bed and breakfast Zimmer frei

beer Bier n. before, in front of vor

to behave benehmen (sich)

behind hinter
below unten
belt Gürtel m.
beverage Getränk n.
bicycle Fahrrad n.

big, tall groß
bikini Bikini m.
bill Rechnung f.
bill, paper money Geldschein m.
billion Milliarde f.
binder Ringmappe f.
bird Vogel m.

black bread *Schwarzbrot n.*

black schwarz
blackberry Brombeere f.
blackboard Wandtafel f.
bleach Bleichmittel n.

to bleed bluten blind blind

blood pressure Blutdruck m. blouse Bluse f.

to blow dry fönen blue blau

blueberry Blaubeere f., Heidelbeere f.

boarding card Bortkarte,

Einsteigekarte f.

boarding house *Pension f.*

boat Boot n. Buch n.

book of stamps Briefmarkenheft n.

boot Stiefel m. boring langweilig

boss Chef/-in m./f.
bottle Flasche f.
bow tie; fly Fliege f.
bo Schale f.
box (theater) Loge f.
box Schachtel f.

boxer shorts Boxershorts pl.

boy Junge m. BH m.

bracelet *Armband n.*brakelight *Bremslicht n.*brake *Bremse f.*

brassiere Büstenhalter m.

brave tapfer
bread Brot n.
break brechen

breakfast Frühstück n.

bride Braut f.

briefcase Aktentasche f.

briefcase, folder Mappe f.

to bring back zurückbringen

broach Brosche f. broken kaputt

brother Bruder m.

brown braun to brush bürsten

burglary, break-in *Einbruch m*.

bus Bus m.

bus station *Busbahnhof m.*bus stop *Bushaltestelle f.*business card *Geschäftskarte f.*

but aber but, still doch

butcher shop Fleischerei f.,

Metzgerei f.

butcher *Fleischer/-in m./f.*

butter Butter f.

buttermilk Buttermilch f.

to buy kaufen by, at bei

cake Kuchen m.
calculator Rechner m.
calf Kalb n.

to call, phone anrufen, telefonieren

calm, quiet ruhig
can Dose f.
can, to be able to können

Canadian *Kanadier/-in m./f.*candy store *Süßwarengeschäft n.*

candy Süßigkeiten pl. canine tooth Eckzahn m.

capitalist Kapitalist/-in m./f.
car Auto n., Wagen m.
carbonated water Sprudelwasser n.

cards Karten pl.

carpenter Tischerler/-in m./f.
carrot Karotte f., Möhre f.

to carry tragen to cash (in) einlösen

cash bar, Bargeld n. to catch a cold erkälten (sich)

cauliflower Blumenkohl m.

cause *Ursache f.*caution *Vorsicht f.*cavity, hole *Loch n.*

CD-ROM drive *CD-ROM-Laufwerk n.*

celebration *Fest n.*

celery *Stangenselerie m.*

cell phone Handy n., Mobiltelefon

CEO *Generaldirektor m.*

certified bestätigt
chain Kette f.
chair Stuhl m.
chalk Kreide f.
chance Chance f.
change Änderung f.
change (money) Kleingeld n.

to change clothes umziehen (sich)

cheap billig

to check in (luggage) abfertigen, abgeben

check Scheck m. Scheckbuch n.

check-in desk *Abfertigungsschalter m.*

checking account *Girokonto n.*

cheek Backe f., Wange f.

cheer prost
cheese Käse m.
cherry Kirsche f.
chess Schach n.
chest Brust f.

chicken Hähnchen n., Huhn n.

child *Kind n*.

chocolate Schokolade f.

to choose wählen

church Kirche f.
city Stadt f.
city and suburban train S-Bahn f.

city hall Rathaus n.

civil servant beamter m./beamtin f.

class, grade Klasse f.

classroom Klassenzimmer n.

to clean reinigen
to clean, polish putzen
to click on anklicken
clock Uhr f.

clothing store Bekleidungsgeschäft n.

coat

cocktail

cocoa

coffee

coin

Mantel m.

Cocktail m.

Kakao m.

Kaffee m.

Münze f.

cold (illness) Erkältung f.

cold (temperature) kalt

collect call *R-Gespräch n.*

color Farbe f.
to color, dye färben
to come kommen

communist kommunistisch compact car Kompaktwagen m.

company Firma f.

computer Computer m.

conceited eingebildet

concert Konzert n.

conference Konferenz f.

confident zuversichtlich

confused verwirrt to connect verbinden

constipation *Verstopfung f.*contract *Vertrag m.*convertible *Kabrio n.*

cook, chef Koch/Köchin m./f.

to cook kochen

cookie *Plätzchen n.*

cool kühl

copy machine Kopiergerät n.

corn *Mais m.* correct *korrekt*

corridor *Korridor m.*

to cost kosten

cough drop *Hustenbonbon n.* cough syrup *Hustensaft m.*

to count zählen

counter, window *Schalter m.* course *Kursus m.*

cousin *Cousin m., Cousine f.*

cow Kuh f. cowardly feige

cozy, comfortable gemütlich

crash, accident Unfall m., Unglück n.,

Zusammenstoß m.

cream Sahne f.

cream cheese Frischkäse m.

to create, get done schaffen

credit card Kreditkarte f.

critical kritisch
to cross überqueren
crown (dental) Zahnkrone f.

cucumber *Gurke f.*

cufflink *Manschettenknopf m.*

cummerbund Kummerbund m.

cup Tasse f. curd cheese Quark m.

to curl Locken drehen currency exchange Geldwechsel m.,

Wechselstube f.

customs

to cut

cybercafé

to cycle, ride a bike

Zoll m.

schneiden

Cybercafé n.

radfahren

dairy store *Milchladen m.*

to dance tanzen

dark blue dunkelblau daughter Tochter f. day Tag m.

December *Dezember m.*

to declare verzollen, erklären decorative pin Anstecknadel f.

to delete (computer file) löschen

democraticdemokratischdental flossZahnseide f.dentistZahnarzt m.,

Zahnärtztin f.

dentures Zahnprothese f.

to deny verleugnen
department academic Fakultät f.
department store Kaufhaus n.
departure (plane) Abflug m.
departure Abreise f.
to deposit (money) einzahlen

deskSchreibtisch m.dessertNachtisch m.detergentWaschmittel n.detourUmweg m.

diabetic (person) Diabetiker/-in m./f.

diabetic diabetisch dial tone Wählton m. to dial wählen

diarrhea *Durchfall m.*dictionary *Wörterbuch n.*

diet Diät f. diligent, hard-working fleißig

dimple *Grübchen n.*dining room *Esszimmer n.*

dinner Abendbrot n., Abendessen m.

diplomat *Diplomat m.* disappointed *enttäuschat*

to disturb stören

dizzy schwindlig

to do gardening im Garten arbeiten

to do tun

doctor, physician Doktorgrad m. doctorate Doktorgrad m. don't mention it keine Ursache

donation Spende f. door Tür f.

doormanPförtner m.double bedDoppelbett n.doughnutBerliner m.to downloadherunterladen

dress Kleid n.

dress size Kleidergröße f. to dress, put on clothes anziehen (sich)

to drink trinkenk

to drive past vorbeifahren

to drive, travel by fahrene drive, trip Fahrt f.

driver Fahrer m.
to drown ertrinken
drugstore Drogerie f.

dry cleaner chemische Reinigung f.

to dry trocknen dryer Trockner m.

to dye, color färben

dubbed synchronisiert

during während

Dutch person *Niederländer/-in m./f.*

each jeder, jede, jedes

ear *Ohr n*.

earache *Ohrenschmerzen pl.*

early früh

to earn verdienen
to earn a doctorate promovieren
earring Ohrring m.
east Osten m.
easy leicht
to eat essen

economy car *Economywagen m.*

effect Wirkung f.
effective effektiv
egg Ei n.

Egyptian person Ägypter/-in m./f.

eight acht

eighteeen achtzehn eighty achtzig

electrician Elektriker m.

electricity *Strom m*.

elementary school Grundschule elephant Elefant m. elevator Fahrstuhl m. eleven elf

elbow Ellbogen m. e-mail E-Mail f.

e-mail address *E-Mail-Adresse f.*

embarrassed verlegen
emergency Notfall m.
to employ einstellen

employee *Angestellte m./f.*

enemy *Feind m*.

engagement ring *Verlobungsring m.* engineer *Ingenieur/-in m./f.*

England England English englisch

Englishman, -woman Engländer/-in m./f.

enough genug

envelope Briefumschlag m.

equal, same gleich

eraser Radiergummi m.

European person Europäer/-in m./f.

evening *Abend m.* everyone, everything *alle*, *alles*

examination Examen n.

exchange rate Wechselkurs m.

to exchange wechseln excited aufgeregt

excuse Entschuldigung f.

excuse me *Verzeihung f.* exhausted *erschöpft*

expensive teuer

to explain, declare erklären

explosion *Explosion f.*

express delivery Eilzustellung f.

express letter Eilbrief m.

to extract extrahieren eyeglasses Brille f.

eyetooth *Augenzahn m.*

eye Auge n.

fabric softener weichspülmittel n.

face *Gesicht n.* faint *Ohnmacht f.*

fair fair
to fall fallen
false, wrong falsch
family Familie f.
far weit

farmhand Knecht m. schnell

fat Fett n. fat, thick dick

father Vater m. favor Gefallen m.

fax machine Faxgerät n.
feature film Spielfilm m.
February Februar m.
fee Gebühr f.
felt Filz m.

fever Fieber n. fewer, less weniger

fiancé, fiancée Verlobte m./f.

field Feld n. fünfzehn

fifty fünfzig

file cabinet *Aktenschrank m.*

file Datei f. to fill up (gas tank) tanken

filling Zahnfüllung f.

film, movie Film m.
final prep school exam Abitur n.
to find finden
finger Finger m.

fingernail Fingernagel m.

fire Feuer n. to fire, release entlassen

firefighter Feuerwehrfrau f.,

Feuerwehrmann m.

first name *Vorname m.* fish market *Fischgeschäft n.*

fish Fisch m.

to fish fischen, angeln fist fight Schlägerei f.

five fünf

fixed menu Gedeck-Karte f.

to flash lightning blitzen flat tire, breakdown Panne f. flight Flug m.

flood Überschwemmung f.

Blume f. flower Grippe f. flu flute Flöte f. fly *Fliege f.* to fly fliegen foggy nebliq foot Fuß m. for für

forgetful vergesslich to forgive verzeihen forgiveness; excuse me Verzeihung f.

fork Gabel f. forty vierzig

to forward nachschicken fountain Brunnen m.

fountain pen Füller m.

four vier

fourteen vierzehn

four-wheel drive Vierradantrieb m.
freckles Sommersprossen pl.
French fries Pomme frites pl.

French person Franzose/Franzosin m./f.

frequent, frequently häufig fresh frisch Friday Freitag m. friend, boyfriend Freund m. friend, girlfriend Freundin f. freundlich friendly frog Frosch m. from, of aus, von front vorder

frostbite Erfrierungen pl.

fruit Obst n.
full, satiated satt
fun Spaß m.
funny komisch
gain (financial) Ertrag m.
garage Garage f.
garden Garten m.

gardening Gartenarbeit f. gardener Gärtner/-in m./f.

gas Gas n.

gas pedal Gaspedal n.
gas station Tankstelle f.
gasoline Benzin n.
gate (airport) Flugsteig m.

general delivery postlagernd generous großzügig

German person *Deutsche m./f.*

German deutsch

Germany Deutschland to get engaged verloben (sich)

to get, fetch holen

girl Mädchen n.

to give up; check in (luggage) aufgeben

to give geben gladly gern glass, jar Glas n.

gloves Handschuhe pl.

to go (on foot) gehen to go for a walk Spazieren

to go into labor Wehen bekommen

golf Golf m.

good, well gut

goodbye (on phone) *auf Wiederhören* goodbye *auf Wiedersehen*

grade (in school) Klasse f.
grade, note Note n.
gram Gramm n.
granddaughter Enkelin f.
grandfather Großvater m.
grandmother Großmutter f.

grandson *Enkel m*.

grape Weintraube f.
grapefruit Pampelmuse f.
gratuity, tip Trinkgeld n.

grave Grab n.
gray grau
green grün

to greet grüßen

grocery store Lebensmittelgeschäft n.

groom Bräutigam m. ground floor Erdgeschoss n.

guitar Gitarre f.

gums Zahnfleisch n. gym shoes Turnschuhe pl.

hair Haar n. hairdo Frisur f.

hair stylist Friseur/-in m./f.

half halb

hallway Flur, Korridor m.

ham Schinken m. hand Hand f. to hand in abgeben

hand luggage Handgepäck n.
handbag Handtasche f.
handkerchief Taschentuch n.

to hang up (phone) aufhängen to happen geschehen

happy froh

hard drive Festplattenlaufwerk n.

hard hart, schwer hardware (computer) *Hardware f.*

hat Hut m. to have haben

hayfever *Heuschnupfen m.*

he, it (masculine) er

head Kopf m.

headache Kopfschmerzen pl.
headlight Scheinwerfer m.
health Gesundheit f.

healthy gesund

to hear hören heart Herz n.

heartburn *Sodbrennen n.*

to heat heizen
heat Hitze f.
heavy, hard schwer
to help helfen
help, aid Hilfe f.

hemorrhoids Hämorrhoiden pl.

her ihr

herring Hering m. hi hallo

high beams *Fernlicht n*.

high hoch

higher school Hochschule f.

high-heel shoes hochhackige Schuhe pl.

highlighter Textmarker m.

highway Autobahn, Landstraße f.

to hike wandern his sein

historic historisch
to hitchhike trampen
hockey Hockey m.
hole, cavity Loch n.
home(ward) nach Hause
homework Schularbeit f.

Hausaufgaben f., Schulabschluss m.

honeymoon Flitterwochen pl.

horse, steed Ross n.

hospital Krankenhaus n.

hot heiß hotel Hotel n.

hour Stunde f. house Haus n. wie how humid feucht hundred hundert hunger Hunger m. Jagd f. hunt to hunt jagen to hurt weh tun husband, man Mann m. hyperactive aufgedreht

I ich ice; ice cream Eis n.

identification Ausweis m. if ob, wenn immediately sofort

impatient ungeduldig included inbegriffen

in-box, incoming mail *Posteingang m*.

Indian (East) Inder m. industry Industrie f.

inexpensive billig infected infiziert

inhaler *Inhalationsapparat m.* injection, shot *Injektion f., Spritze f.*

to injure *verletzen*inn *Gasthof m.*innovative *innovativ*

insomnia Schlaflosigkeit f. insurance Versicherung f.

to insure *versichern* interest rate *Zinssatz m.* interesting *interessant*

Internet Internet n. interrupted unterbrochen

interview Vorstellungsgespräch n.

to introduce vorstellen

introduction; presentation Vorstellung f. *Vorstellung f.*

iodine Jod n.

it *er (m.)*, *sie (f.)*, *es (n.)*

its sein

Italian italienisch jacket Jacke f.

jam Marmelade f. January Januar m.

Japanese person *Japaner/-in m./f.*

Japanese japanisch jaw Kiefer m. jeans Jeans pl.

jetlag Zeitumstellung f.

jewelry Schmuck m.

job Job m. to jog joggen joking, playful scherzhaft juice Saft m. July Juli m. Juni m. June keyboard Tastatur f. kick Tritt m.

kilogram Kilo n., Kilogramm n.

kilometer Kilometer m. kind freundlich

kindergarten *Kindergarten m.*

to kiss küssen kitchen Küche f.

knee Knie n.
knife Messer n.
to know wissen

to know, be acquainted kennen

lad Knabe m.
lake See m.
lamb Lamm n.
to land landen
lane Gasse f.
laptop Laptop m.

last name *Nachname m*.

late spät to laugh lachen

laundry service Wäschedienst m.

laundromat Wäscherei f.

lawyer *Rechtsanwalt/-in m./f.*

laxative *Abführmittel n.*

lazy faul to lead führen

to leave behind hinterlassen

left links
leg Bein n.
lemon Zitrone f.
lemonade Limonade f.
less, fewer weniger
to let, allow lassen
letter Brief m.

lettuce Kopfsalat m. to lie down hinlegen (sich)

light blue hellblau light, easy leicht

to like gern haben

to like, want to *mögen*

likeable sympatisch
lime Limone f.
to limp hinken
lip Lippe f.
liqueur Likör m.
liter Liter n.
little (amount) wenig

little bird Vöglein n.
little bit bisschen
loaf Laib m.

loan Darlehen n.

lobster *Hummer m*.

local örtlich

local anesthesia örtliche Betäubung f.

local call *Ortsgespräch n.*loneliness *Einsamkeit f.*

lonely einsam lang

long-distance call Ferngespräch n. to look at ansehen (sich)

to look for, seek suchen loose, slack los

to lose verlieren to love lieben

lover *Geliebte m./f.*

low niedrig

lunch *Mittagessen n.*luxury car *Luxuswagen m.*

lyrical *lyrisch* mail; post office *Post f.*

mailbox Briefkasten m.
main course Hauptgericht n.
major subject Hauptfach n.

to make, do machen man, husband Mann m.

manager *Manager m*.

many viele

map Landkarte f.
March März m.
market Markt m.

marmelade, jam Marmelade f.

to marry heiraten

to matriculate immatrikulieren

May *Mai m.* may, to be allowed *dürfen*

meal Mahlzeit f.
to mean bedeuten
mean, nasty gemein
meat Fleisch n.

mechanic *Mechaniker/-in m./f.*

mechanical mechanisch

medication *Medikament n.*

medium (size) mittelgroß

medium well/rare halb durchgebraten

to meet kennen lernen

meeting *Treffen n.*

men's clothing Männerkleidung f.

menu Speisekarte f. message Nachricht f.

Mexican person *Mexikaner/-in m./f.*

Mexican mexikanisch midnight Mitternacht f.

mild mild mild milk Milch f.

milliliter Milliliter n.

million *Million f.*

mineral water Mineralwasser n.
minimum wage Mindestlohn m.
miniskirt Minirock m.

minute *Minute f.*

mittens Fausthandschuhe pl.

molar Backenzahn m.

Monday *Montag m.*

money *Geld n*.

monitor *Monitor, Bildschirm m.*

moped *Moped n.* more *mehr*

morning Morgen m.

mother Mutter f.

mouse Maus f.

mouth Mund m.

movie theater Kino n.

Mr., sir Herr m.

much viel

mugging Straßenraub m.

museum *Museum n.*mushroom *Pilz m.*music *Musik f.*

mussels Muscheln pl.

must, to have to müssen mustard Senf m. my mein naive naiv

name Name m.
napkin Serviette f.
national national
nature Natur f.
near nah
neck Hals m.

neckscarf Halstuch n.
necklace Halskette f.
to need brauchen
negative negativ
nephew Neffe m.
nervous nervös

Netherlander Niederländer/-in m./f.

new neu

never nie, niemals

newspaper stand Zeitungskiosk m.

newspaper Zeitung f.
next to neben
next nächste
niece Nichte f.
night Nacht f.
nine neun

nineteen neunzehn
ninety neunzig
no nein
no, not one kein

no one niemand
no vacancy belegt
nonsense Unsinn m.
noodles Nudeln pl.
noon Mittag m.

north Norden m.
nose Nase f.
not nicht
note; grade Note f.
notebook Heft n.

nothing *nichts*

November *November m.* number *Nummer f.*

nurse Krankenschwester f.

occupation Beruf m. occupied besetzt

October *Oktober m.*

of von
offensive offensiv
old alt

on the way unterwegs

on auf
once einmal
one another, each other einander
one eins

one eins one, someone man

one-way street Einbahnstraße f.

onion Zwiebel f.

only nur open (adjective) offen

to open öffnen, aufmachen open-minded aufgeschlossen

opera Oper f.

optimist *Optimist/-in m./f.*

or oder

orange (fruit) Apfelsine f.
orange (color or fruit) Orange f.
orchestra Orchester n.
to order bestellen
organ (musical instrument) Orgel f.
our unser
out, from aus

outgoing kontaktfreudig
over there dort drüben
package Paket n.

pajamas Schlafanzug m.

panties Schlüpfer m.

pants Hose f.

pantyhose *Strumpfhose f.*

paper Papier n.

paper clip Büroklammer f.

to park parken Park m.

parking lot Parkplatz m.
parsley Petersilie f.
party Party f.
to pass überholen
passenger Passagier m.
passport check Passkontrolle f.

passport Pass m.

pastry shop Konditorei f.
patient geduldig
patriotic patriotisch

to pay, pay for bezahlen, zahlen

Frieden m. peace peach Pfirsich m. Erdnuss f. peanut Birne f. pear Erbsen pl. peas pen (fountain) Füller m. pencil Bleistift m. pendant Anhänger m. penicillin Penizillin n. Pfeffer m. pepper

per pro perfect perfekt

performance, showing Aufführung f.

Vorstellung f.

perfume Parfüm n.

permanent wave Dauerwelle f.

person Person f.

pessimist *Pessimist/-in m./f.*

pet Haustier n.

pharmacist *Apotheker/-in m./f.*

pharmacy, drugstore *Apotheke f.* photo *Foto n.*

physician, doctor Arzt/Ärztin m./f.

piano *Klavier n.*

pie Ansichtskarte f. Obstkuchen m.

piece Stück n.

pig Schwein n.

pill Pille f.

pillow Kissen n.

pilot Pilot m.

pink rosa

plate Teller m. to play spielen please bitte

plum Pflaume f.

plumber Klampner/-in m./f.
Polish person Pole/Polin m./f.
police officer Polizist/-in m./f.
police station Polizeistation f.

police Polizei f.
political politisch
popular populär

pork Schweinefleisch n.

portable tragbar positive positiv

post office *Post f., Postamt n.*

postage *Porto n.*

postage due Nachgebühr f.

postal money order Postanweisung f.

postcard Postkarte f.

pot Topf m.

potato Kartoffel f. poultry Geflügel n.

pound Pfund n.

to pour gießen

pregnant schwanger

prep school *Gymnasium n.*

prep school diploma Arbitur n.

prescription Rezept n. present, gift Geschenk n.

presentation Vorführung, Vorstellung f.

president *Präsident m.*

pretty, nice schön

print, printing Druck m.

printer *Drucker m.* problem *Problem n.*

professor *Professor/-in m./f.*

to prove beweisen public öffentlich pudding Pudding m.

pupil Schüler/-in m./f.

quark, curd cheese *Quark m.* quarter *Viertel n.*

quiet, calm ruhig to rain regnen Regen m.

raincoat Regenmantel m.

rainy regnerisch

raise in salary Lohnerhöhung f. rape Vergewaltigung f.

rare (meat) englisch gebraten

raspberry Himbeere f.

rat Ratte f.

to react reagieren

to read lesen

receipt *Quittung f.* to receive *empfangen* receiver (telephone) *Hörer m.*

receiver, addressee *Empfänger/-in m./f.*

reception (desk) Rezeption f.

receptionist (hotel) Empfangschef m.,

Empfangsdame f.

red rot

registered eingeschrieben regular gas Normalbenzin n.

relative, relatively relativ to release, fire entlassen remedy Heilmittel n.

remote, away entfernt to repair reparieren Reparatur f.

to repeat wiederholen to replace ersetzen republic Republik f.

reservation Reservierung f. reserved, guarded Zurückhaltend restaurant Restaurant n.

résumé *Lebenslauf m.* rhythmic *rhythmisch*

ribbon Band n.
rice Reis m.
to ride a bike radfahren

right rechts

to ring klingeln ring Ring m.

to rinse durchspülen rinse out ausspülen

roast beef Rinderbraten m. Brötchen n.

rollerskate Rollschuh laufen

romantic romantisch room Zimmer n.

root canal Wurzelbehandlung f.

rose Rose f.

round-trip airline ticket

Hin-und-Rückflugkarte f.

to row rudern to run laufen

runny nose laufende Nase
Russian person Russe/Russin m./f.

rye bread *Roggenbrot n.*

sad traurig
to sail segeln
salad Salat m.
salary Lohn m.
salt Salz n.
same, equal gleich

Saturday Samstag, Sonnabend m.

saucer *Untertasse f.*

sausage Wurst f. to save sparen

savings account Sparkonto n. savings bank Sparkasse f.

to say du duzen to say Sie siezen to say sagen

scanner Scanner m.
scarf, muffler Schal m.
school Schule f.

screen, monitor Bildschirm m.

sea See f. seasick seekrank

seasickness Seekrankheit f. to seat oneself setzen (sich)

seat Platz m.

secretary *Sekretär/-in m./f.*

security check Sicherheitskontrolle f.

to see sehen verkaufen

to send senden

sender Absender m.
September September m.

serious ernst

servant (girl) Dienstmädchen n.

service; call to the waiter *Bedienung f.*service *Service m.*seven *sieben*seventeen *siebzehn*seventy *siebzig*

to shave rasieren (sich) shawl Schultertuch n.

she, it (feminine) sie sing.
sheep Schaf n.
shirt Hemd n.

shoe size Schuhgröße f. shoes Schuhe pl. to shop einkaufen Laden m.

shopping center Einkaufszentrum n.

short kurz

shot *Schuss m*.

shot, injection *Spritze f*.

should sollen

shoulder Schulter f.

to show zeigen

shower Dusche f.

shuttle bus *Pendelbus m*.

shy schüchtern

sick krank

to sign unterschreiben

to sing singen

sinusitis Sinusitis f.

sister Schwester f.

to sit down hinsetzen (sich)

six sechs

sixteen sechzehn

sixty sechzig

size *Größe f.*

to ski Ski laufen

ski jacket Skijacke f.

skirt *Rock m.* to sleep *schlafen*

slip *Unterrock m*.

sloppy schlampig

to slow down verlangsamen

slow langsam

small, little klein

smart, clever klug

to smoke rauchen

snack Snack m.

snackbar Schnellimbiss m.

sneakers Turnschutie pl.

to snow schneien so long, bye tschüss soap Seife f.

soccer Fußball m.
socialistic sozialistisch

sock Socke f.

soup

sofa Sofa n.

software f.

solid solid solid someone jemand something etwas son Sohn m. sophisticated kultiviert sorrow Leid n.

sour cream Sauerrahm m.

south Süden m.

Spanish person *Spanier/-in m./f.* sparkling water *Selterswasser n.*

sparkling wine, champagne *Sekt m*. to speak *sprechen*

speed limit Geschwindikeits-

beschränkung f.

Suppe f.

to spend (money) ausgeben spider Spinne f. spinach Spinat m. spoon Löffel m. sport jacket Sakko m.

spouse *Gatte m., Gattin f.*

spring Frühling m.
stamp Briefmarke f.
to stand back zurückbleiben
staple Heftklammer f.

stapler Hefter m.
starch Stärke f.
statistic Statistik f.
to stay, remain bleiben
steak Steak n.
steering wheel Lenkrad n.

still noch still, but doch

stocking Strumpf m. stomach Magen m.

stomachache Magenschmerzen pl.

stone, rock Stein m.

to stop, cease aufhören

stopover Zwischenlandung f.

Geschäft n. store Gewitter n. storm stürmisch stormy straight ahead geradeaus *Fremde m./f.* stranger Erdbeere f. strawberry Straße f. street strict strikt bummeln to stroll strong stark

student *Student/-in m./f.*

studious lerneifrig
stupid dumm
style Stil m.
subject Fach n.

subtitle *Untertitel m.*subway *U-Bahn f.*to suffer *leiden*

sugar Zucker m.

suit Anzug m.
sum, total Summe f.
summer Sommer m.

sunburn *Sonnenbrand m.*

Sunday *Sonntag m.* sunglasses *Sonnenbrille f.*

sunny sonnig

super highway *Autobahn f.*supermarket *Supermarkt m.*

supper Abendbrot n., Abendessen n.

surname *Familienname m.*

sweater *Pullover m.*

Swedish person *Schwede/Schwedin m./f.*

to swim schwimmen

swimming pool *Schwimmbad n*. swimsuit *badeanzug m*.

Swiss person *Schweizer/-in m./f.*

symphony Sinfonie f.

system System n. table Tisch m. tablet, pill Tablette f.

to take a shower duschen (sich)

to take off (aircraft) *starten* to take off, take from *abnehmen*

tall, big groß

tan sonnengebräunt

taxi Taxi n.

taxi stand Taxistand m.

tea Tee m. teacher Lehrer m.

teeth cleaning Zahnreinigung f.

telephone Telefon n.

telephone book *Telefonbuch n*.

television program Fernsehsendung f. television set Fernsehapparat m. temporary vorübergehend

ten zehn

tennis Tennis m.
tent Zelt n.
to thank danken
that (conjunction) dass

that jener, jene, jenes

the (feminine) die the (masculine) der the (neuter), that das

theater Theater n. theft Diebstahl m.

their ihr

there is/are es gibt there da, dort they sie pl. thief Dieb m. dünn thin thirst Durst m. thirteen dreizehn thirty dreißig

this dieser, diese, dieses

thousand tausend three drei through durch

to throw up erbrechen (sich)

thumb Daumen m. to thunder donnern

Thursday Donnerstag m.

tie clasp Krawattenhalter m.

tie Schlips m.

time Zeit f. tin Büchse f.

tip, gratuity Trinkgeld n.

tired müde to nach, zu

tobacco shop Tabakwarenhändler m.

today heute Zeh m. toe toilet, restroom Toilette f. *Tomate f.* tomato tomorrow morgen Zahn m. tooth toothache Zahnweh n. toothbrush Zahnbürste f. total amount Betrag m.

total total

towel *Handtuch n*.

traffic jam Verkehrsstau m., Stau

traffic light Verkehrsampel f.

train Zug m.

train platform Bahnsteig m.
train schedule Zugfahrplan m.
train station Bahnhof m.
transportation Transport m.

traveler's check *Reisescheck m*.

tray Tablett n. trillion Billion f. trip, drive Fahrt f.

truck Lastwagen m. trumpet Trompete f.

t-shirt *T-Shirt n.*Tuesday *Dienstag m.*turkey *Truthahn m.*

to turn einbiegen
to turn off abschalten
to turn on anschalten
turn signal Blinker m.
tuxedo Smoking m.

twelve zwölf twenty zwanzig two zwei

typewriter Schreibmaschine f.

ugly hässlich

umbrella Regenschirm m.

uncle Onkel m. unter

undershirt *Unterhemd n.* to understand *verstehen*

underwear *Unterwäsche f.*

to undress, take off clothes ausziehen

(sich)

unemployed arbeitslos university Universität f.

until bis

vanilla Vanille f. vase Vase f.

veal Kalbfleisch n.

vegetarian Vegetarier/-in m./f.

sehr very Geige f. violin visa Visum n. besuchen to visit volleyball Volleyball m. *Kellner/-in m./f.* waiter, server wake-up call Weckanruf m. Brieftasche f. wallet

to want wollen

wardrobe *Kleiderschrank m.*

warm warm

to wash oneself waschen (sich)

to wash spülen

washing machine Waschmaschine f.

to watch televeision fernsehen

to water ski Wasserski laufen

water Wasser n.

we wir

weak schwach to wear tragen weather Wetter n. website Website f.

wedding anniversary *Hochzeitstag m*.

wedding ring Ehering m.
wedding Hochzeit f.
Wednesday Mittwoch m.

week
to weigh
weight
well, fountain

Woche f.
wiegen
Gewicht n.
Brunnen m.

well gut

well-done (meat) durchgebraten

west Westen m.

what was
when wann
whenever, if wenn
where (to) wohin
where wo
whether, if ob

which welcher, welche, welches

white weiß

who wer

whole wheat bread *Vollkornbrot n*.

why warum wife, woman Frau f. window Fenster n.

windshield wiper Scheibenwischer m. windshield Windschutzscheibe f.

windy windig wine Wein m.

wine glass Weinglas n. winter Winter m.

wisdom tooth Weisheitszahn m.

with mit

withdraw money abheben without ohne woman Frau f.

women's clothing Frauenkleidung f.

work, job Arbeit f.
worried besorgt
to wound verwunden
wrinkles Falten pl.

wrist Handgelenk n.

to write schreiben

writer *Schriftsteller/-in m./f.*

wrong, false falsch yellow gelb yes ja

yogurt Joghurt m.

you (formal) Sie
you (plural, informal) ihr
you (singular, informal) du
your (du) dein
your (ihr) euer

your (Sie) Ihr

zip code Postleitzahl f.

zoo Zoo m.

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